

12-1978

# A Criminal Justice Complex for Oconee County, South Carolina

Samuel Douglas Justice  
*Clemson University*

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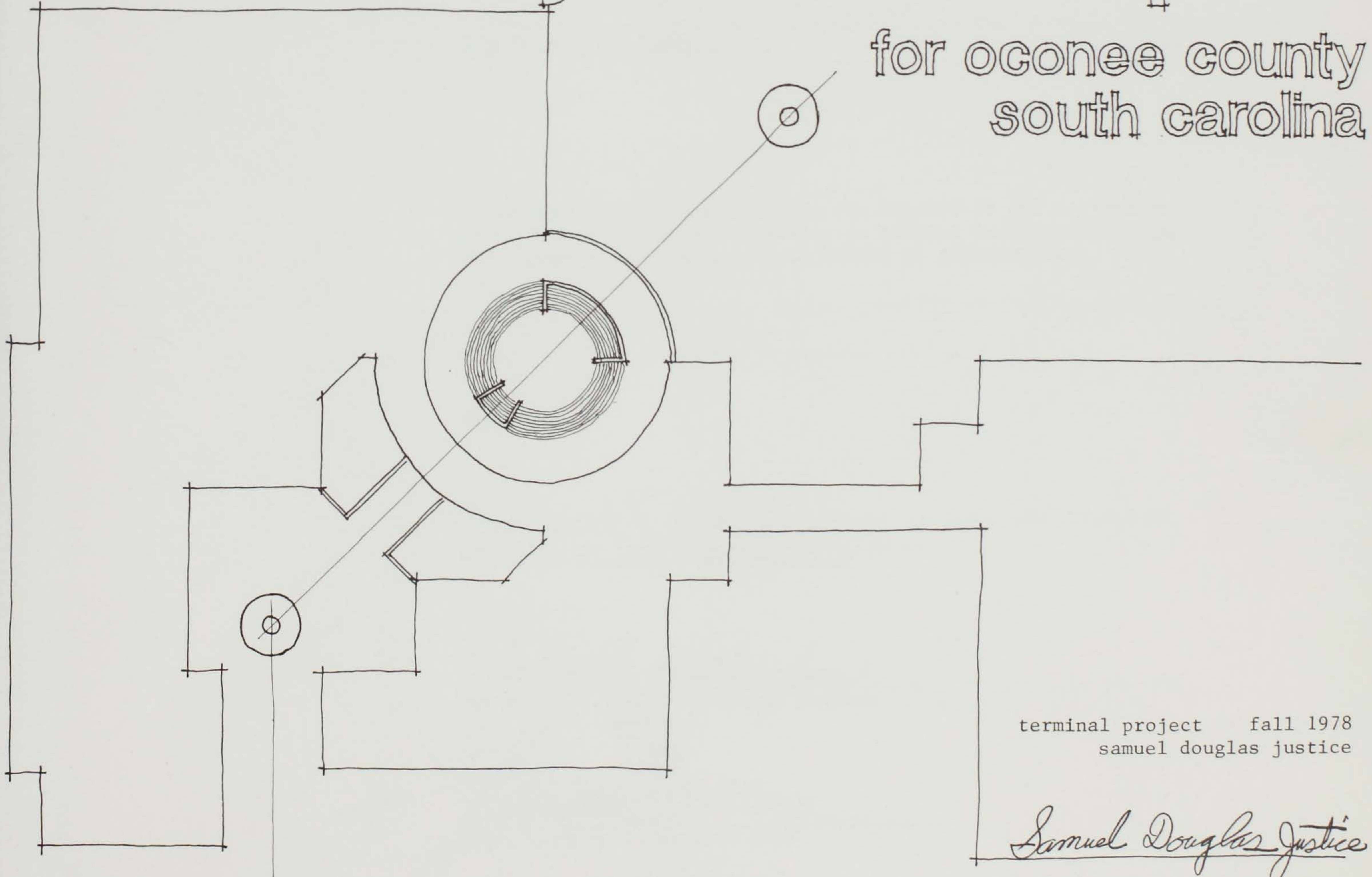
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# a criminal justice complex

for oconee county  
south carolina



terminal project fall 1978  
samuel douglas justice

*Samuel Douglas Justice*



# a criminal justice complex

for Oconee County

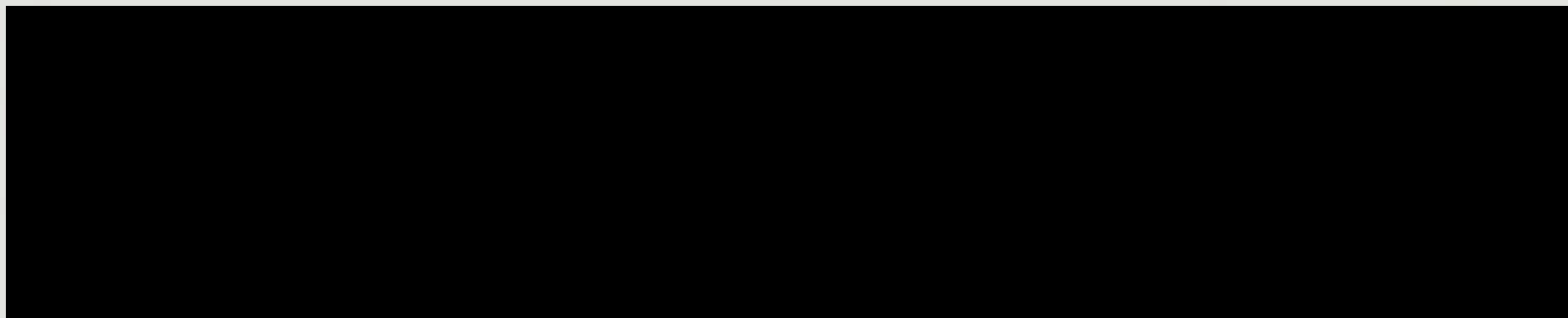
South Carolina

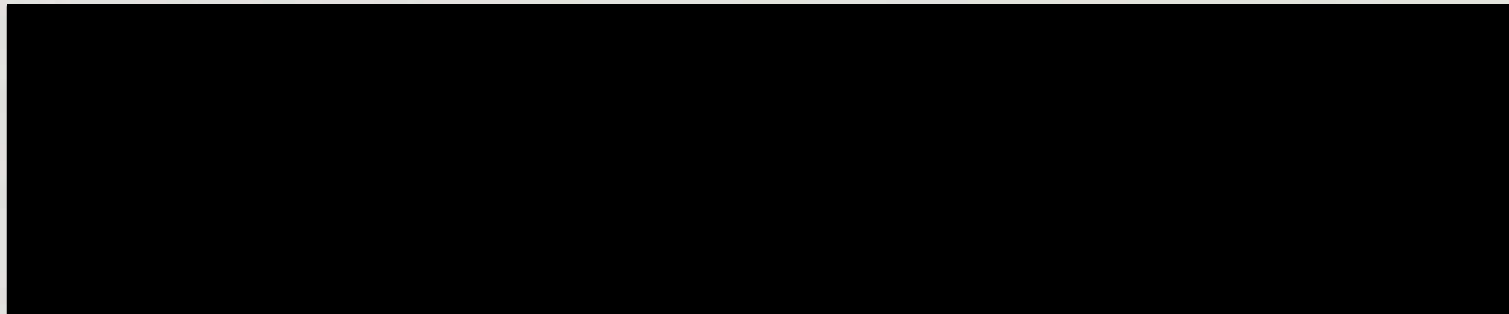
Samuel Douglas Justice

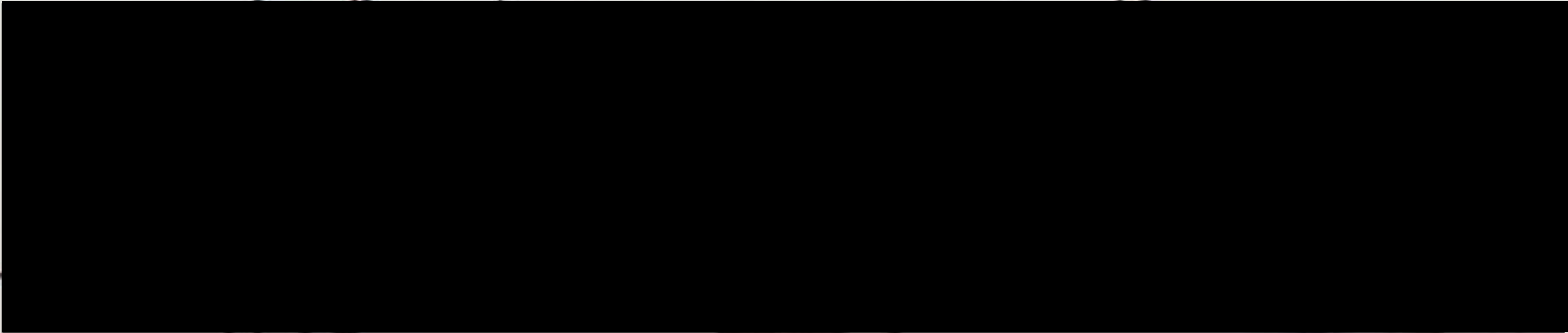
Fall 1978

A terminal project submitted to the faculty of the College of Architecture, Clemson University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of MASTER OF ARCHITECTURE.

Approved:

  
Committee Chairman / Major Advisor

  
Head, Dept. of Architectural Studies

  
Dean, College of Architecture

S.C.  
NA4428  
.58

Architectural Institute of America  
South Carolina

South Carolina Institute of Architecture  
April 1978

A research project submitted to the Faculty of the College of  
Architecture, Clemson University in partial fulfillment of the  
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Approved:

*Robert B. H. H.*  
Committee Chairman / Major Advisor

*Robert B. H. H.*  
Dean, Dept. of Architecture

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Dean, College of Architecture  
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# acknowledgments

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Randy Guy (randy girl)  
Bob Brenner (bubba)  
Mark Eggl (mad dog)  
Mike Taylor (3-ton)

I dedicate this project to Karen,  
for her patience and love;

And, my parents for their support.

604933

# outline

INTRODUCTION

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

PRESENT SYSTEM PROFILE

SITE ANALYSIS

PROGRAM ANALYSIS

PROBLEM DEFINITION AND OBJECTIVES

ARCHITECTURAL PROPOSAL

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# outline

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introduction

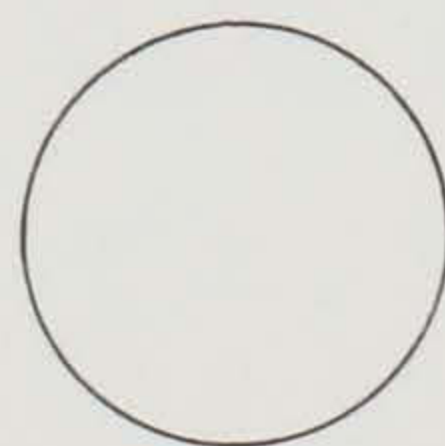
## problem

The subject of this terminal project is a Criminal Justice Complex. The complex consists of law enforcement agencies, courts, and pre- and post-trial detention facilities. The site is located in Vallejo on the same block with the existing courthouse.

## scope

The scope of this terminal project is:

- to study the law enforcement and detention facilities of Sonoma County as related to the overall Judicial Process (which is composed of law enforcement, courts and corrections).
- to prepare a program and an architectural proposal to satisfy the needs of the system.



# introduction



# problem

The subject of this terminal project is a Criminal Justice Complex. The complex consists of law enforcement agencies, courts, and pre- and post-trial detention facilities. The site is located in Walhalla on the same block with the existing county courthouse.

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- to produce a program and an architectural proposal to satisfy the needs of the system.

the  
criminal justice  
system

# crime and offender

Crime is the subject on which the criminal justice system addresses itself. Crime, according to Webster's Dictionary, is "an act committed in violation of a law prohibiting it, or omission in violation of a law ordering it." Criminal actions are sometimes more violent and more violent offenses. Crimes of violence include murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Non-violent crimes include the offenses of breaking or entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

Offenders of the law who are detained or found guilty of a crime can be categorized as follows:

- Over-night holdings -- are offenders of minor or social crimes, usually taken to jail to await trial or persons awaiting trial.
- Pre-trial and post-trial detainees -- are persons suspected of a crime but have not been charged with a crime.
- Self-care criminals -- are usually a first offender who shows little tendency to fight the system and are generally minor crime offenders.
- Hard-core criminals -- are offenders who have probably spent time in a correctional facility in the past and are usually offenders of major crimes.

the  
criminal justice  
system



# crime and offender

Crime is the subject to which the criminal justice system addresses itself. Crime, according to Webster's Dictionary, is "an act committed in violation of a law prohibiting it, or omitted in violation of a law ordering it." Criminal actions are categorized into violent and non-violent offenses. Crimes of violence includes murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Non-violent crimes include the offenses of breaking or entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

Offenders of the law which are detained or found guilty of a crime can be categorized as follows:

- ☐ Over-night holdings -- are offenders of minor or social crimes, or persons awaiting bail.
- ☐ Pre-trial and post-trial detainees -- are persons suspected of a crime but have not been charged with a crime.
- ☐ Soft-core criminals -- are usually a first offender that shows little tendency to fight the system and are generally minor crime offenders.
- ☐ Hard-core criminals -- are offenders that have previously spent time in a correctional facility for the same of different crimes and are usually offenders of major crimes.

## Law Enforcement

The function of the law enforcement agency is to enforce the law set forth by the legislature. Its position is a very sensitive and personal connection with the public, and its relationship with the courts is that of a supplier of socially unacceptable clients. Law enforcement's image to the public is that of a protector of rights.

The law enforcement agency functions in the public realm by following two major goals which are:



# the body of criminal law

The body of criminal law has three basic objectives to follow in the protection of the individual and the state. These objectives are as follows:<sup>1</sup>

The Individual. Criminal law protects each individual member of society against harm to his person; against harm to his property; against harm to his freedom of movement; and against harm to his domestic relations.

The Government. Criminal law protects governmental functions against disruption of public peace and order, and against harm to the public administration.

The Common Good. Criminal law protects public decency and the common good against corruptive influences and debilitating vices.

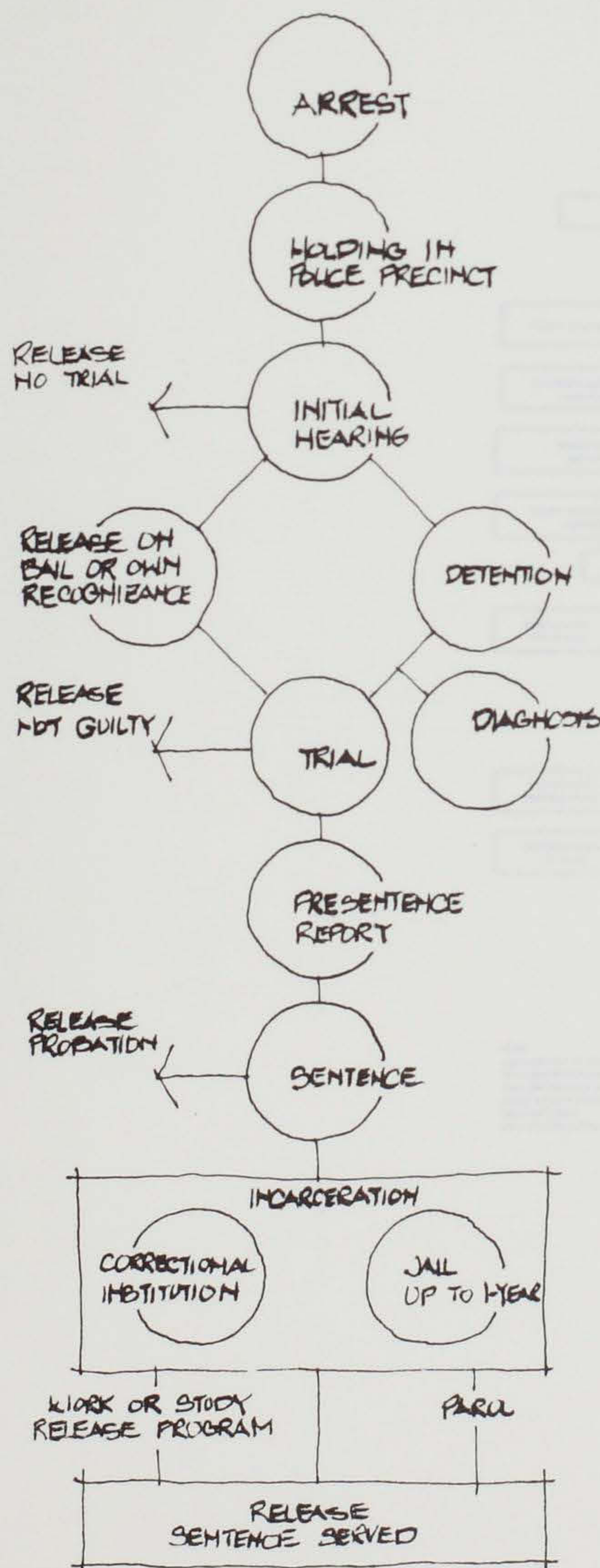
The process of justice through its pre-trial, trial and post-trial development is handled by three distinct divisions or departments. These divisions are law enforcement, the courts and correctional agencies. The interrelation of these three departments and the movement of an offender through the system is seen in figures 1. The types of crime determine the path offenders will follow. Minor crimes are ejected out of the system early, while major crimes may run the total length.

## Law Enforcement

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The law enforcement agency functions in the public realm by following two major goals which are:<sup>2</sup>





The prevention of crime and disorder and the preservation of peace (for the community security).

The protection of life and property and personal liberty (for individual security).

### The Courts

The courts have two distinct function when delegating authority. First, they settle the controversy between the two parties, and second, they decide what the appropriate rules are and how they fit the particular case.<sup>3</sup> Their image to the public is that of authority.

The relationship of the courts to the law enforcement and correctional agencies is seen in figures 1 . The connections are very complex, but greatly simplified, the courts work extremely close to the enforcement agencies and prosecutors office to settle problems and levy punishment which could be monetary or time in a correctional facility.

### Corrections

Correctional institutions have the function of rehabilitating offenders and channeling them back into society. Programs are the medium which help the correctional practitioners reform criminals. Their purpose is to give offenders a new perspective of life.

Figure 1: Shows the movement of offenders through the Criminal Justice System.



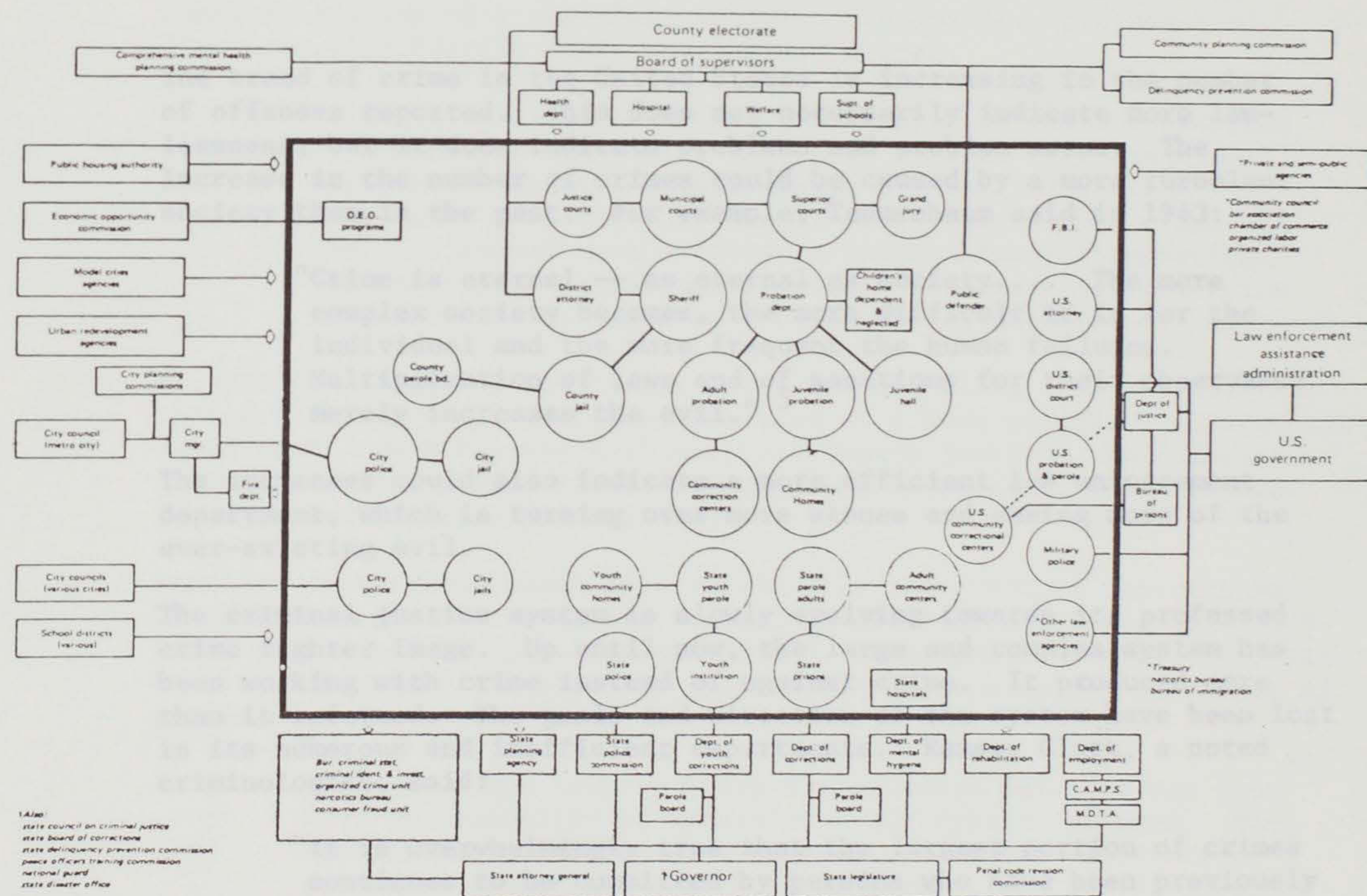


Figure 2: The structure of the judicial system on a community level.  
 Taken from "Time Savers Standards", page 526.



# trends and directions

The trend of crime in the United States is increasing in the number of offenses reported. This does not necessarily indicate more lawlessness, but it does indicate problems and problem areas. The increase in the number of crimes could be caused by a more turbulent society than in the past. For example, Tannenbaum said in 1943:

"Crime is eternal -- as eternal as society.... The more complex society becomes, the more difficult it is for the individual and the more frequent the human failures. Multiplication of laws and of sanctions for their observance merely increases the evil." <sup>5</sup>

The increases could also indicate a more efficient law enforcement department, which is turning over more stones and seeing more of the ever-existing evil.

The criminal justice system is slowly evolving towards its professed crime fighter image. Up until now, the large and complex system has been working with crime instead of against crime. It produced more than it reformed. The goals and direction of the system have been lost in its numerous and inefficient departments. Ramsey Clark, a noted criminologist, said:

"It is overwhelmingly true that the largest portion of crimes continues to be committed by persons who have been previously confined in penal institutions. Our system of justice is producing more criminals than it is reforming individuals for honest productive lives... The whole concept of justice remains hazy in our thinking -- we cannot agree on its basic meaning much less its important policy implications." <sup>6</sup>

Reform of criminal justice must come before there is hope of effectively combating crime and reforming offenders. Sociologist and practitioners of law, law enforcement and corrections do see, after many years of failure, the need for change. For example, law enforcement personnel



generally felt that they could, by increased efficiency, eliminate crime. Of course, this was a false assumption, since crime is an inherent quality of a turbulent society. Vernon Fox, professor of criminology at Florida State University, stated:

"Crime is an index of social pathology. It has the function of indicating the limits of social control over individual behavior. The interrelationships between individuals are harmonious in a smoothly functioning society, but crime and violence appear when society is disorganized, floundering, and beset with social and economic problems. Any reduction of crime must be based on a broad social and economic approach.." 7

In addition, the slow and clumsy court system, also, sees the need for change. The increase of cases, produced by a more efficient enforcement department, would bog the machinery and impede justice. More interrelation and structuring with enforcement and corrections would reduce friction and increase productivity.

Finally, corrections needs more reform than the previous departments. Of approximately 460 state and federal penitentiaries, 25 are over 100 years of age and 61 opened before 1900.<sup>8</sup> Their warehouse and isolation block institutions are actually breeders of criminals, not reformers as professed. Fox stated that:

"Throughout the country there are obsolete institutions that have no capability of maintaining any type of program. Many are nothing more than steel cages. The older institutions present security and health hazards and often are firetraps. Since there are no constructive programs, they are sources of criminal contamination." 9

Authorities are slowly understanding the need for change. The major emphasis is towards a community-based corrections and away from the old massive and impersonal institutions remote from the community.<sup>10</sup> After all, the purpose is to filter the offender back into society after dues are paid.



# the county system

The present law enforcement system of Sonoma County consists of local enforcement (county) and multiple enforcement (city). The county based facility is located in Ukiah, which is the county seat, adjacent to other county governmental functions. Multiple enforcement agencies consist of the Ukiah, Eureka and Westport police departments (see next page).

The relationship of the city police to the county sheriff's department and other agencies is shown in Figure 1. Persons arrested by the city police are transferred to the county jail to await trial or bail. City lock-ups are only overnight for minor offenders, while violent or violent crime offenders are transferred directly. The Ukiah Police Department lacks lock-up space, therefore they presently use county space. The Sheriff's department detains and processes the offenders directly through the county jail. After being detained, the offender faces the prosecutor and must be found innocent or guilty. If found guilty and sentenced to do time, then the offender is sent back to jail or to the County Work Camp or to state and federal penal institutions.

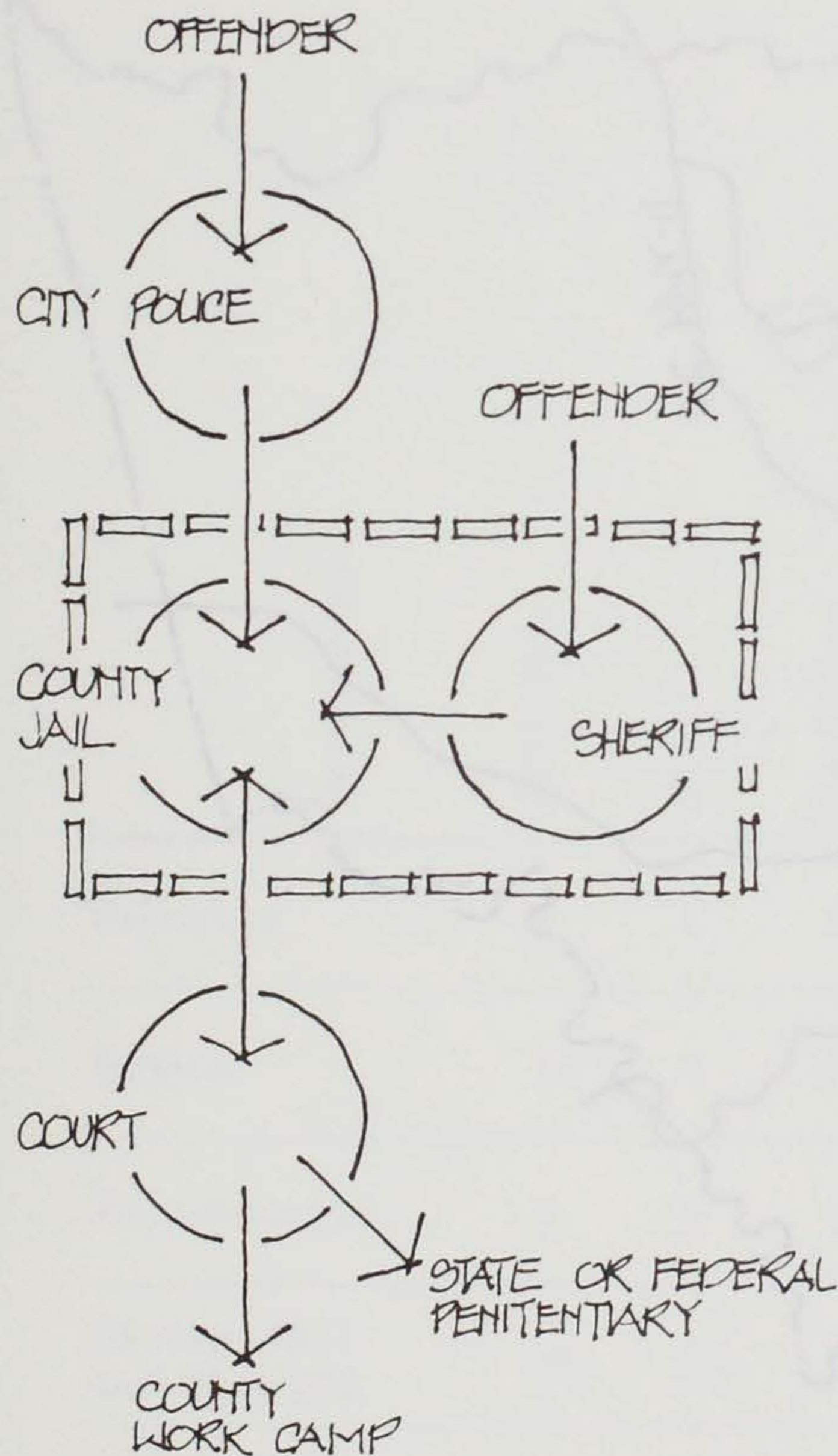
The jurisdiction of the local and multiple agencies do not overlap. Multiple departments enforce the law within the city limits, while the sheriff's department polices the rural countryside and also multiple agencies which fall upon to do so.

## present system's profile

Figure 1: Offender flow through county judicial system



# the county system



The present law enforcement system of Oconee County consists of local enforcement (county) and municipal enforcement (city). The county based facility is located in Walhalla, which is the county seat, adjacent to other county governmental functions. Municipal enforcement agencies consist of the Walhalla, Seneca and Westminster police departments ( see map next page).

The relationship of the city police to the county sheriff's department and other agencies is seen in figure 3. Persons arrested by the city police are transferred to the county jail to await trial or bail. City lock-ups are only overnight for minor offenses, while felons or violent crime offenders are transferred directly. The Walhalla Police department lacks lock-up space, therefore they presently use county space. The Sheriff's department detains and processes its offenders directly through the county jail. After being detained, the offender faces the prosecutor and court to be found innocent or guilty. If found guilty and sentenced to do time, then the offender is sent back to jail or to the County Work Camp or to state and federal penitentiaries.

The jurisdiction of the local and municipal agencies do not overlap. municipal departments enforce the law within the city limits, while the sheriff's department patrols the rural countryside and aids municipal authorities when called upon to do so.

Figure 3: Offender flow through county judicial system.



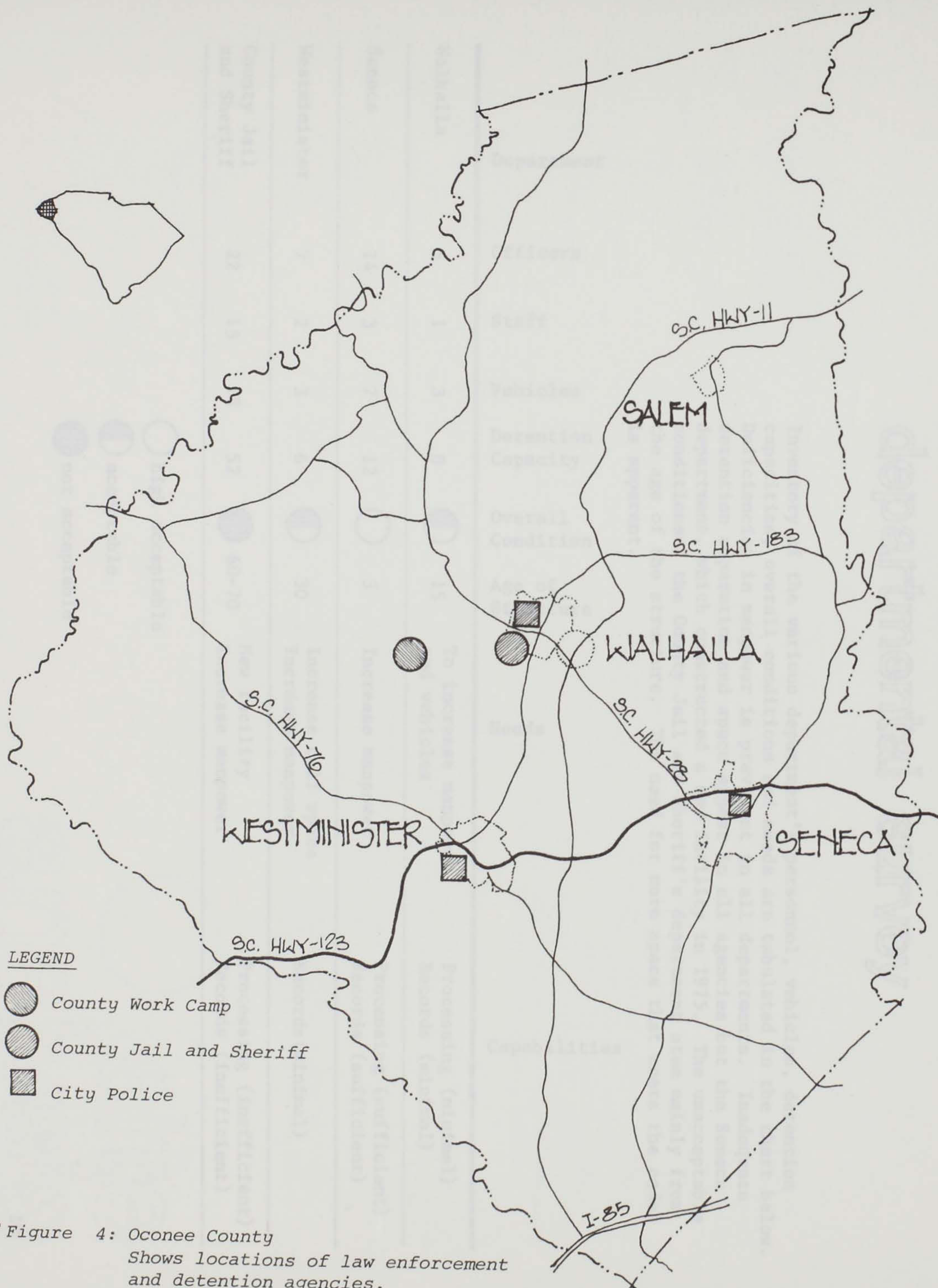









Figure 4: Oconee County  
Shows locations of law enforcement  
and detention agencies.



# departmental survey

Inventory of the various department's personnel, vehicles, detention capacities, overall conditions and needs are tabulated in the chart below. Deficiencies in manpower is prevalent in all departments. Inadequate detention separation and space appear in all agencies but the Seneca department, which constructed a new facility in 1975. The unacceptable conditions of the County Jail and Sheriff's department stem mainly from the age of the structure. The need for more space that meets the codes is apparent.

| Department              | Officers | Staff | Vehicles | Detention Capacity | Overall Condition   | Age of Structure | Needs                                    | Capabilities                                      |
|-------------------------|----------|-------|----------|--------------------|---|------------------|--|---|
| Walhalla                | 5        | 1     | 3        | 0                  |  | 15               | To increase manpower and vehicles        | Processing (minimal)<br>Records (minimal)         |
| Seneca                  | 14       | 3     | 7        | 12                 |  | 3                | Increase manpower                        | Processing (sufficient)<br>Records (sufficient)   |
| Westminister            | 7        | 2     | 3        | 6                  |  | 30               | Increase cell space<br>Increase manpower | Records (minimal)                                 |
| County Jail and Sheriff | 22       | 15    | 18       | 52                 |  | 60-70            | New facility<br>Increase manpower        | Processing (inefficient)<br>Records (inefficient) |

-  high acceptable
-  acceptable
-  not acceptable



# site selection



Figure 1: Major elements in site selection.

Site selection for a law enforcement and detention facility, requires consideration for its relationship to the community and to the courts (see Figure 1). The site selection is the city block presently occupied by the County Courthouse, the houses, a car dealership and the old County Jail. All the property in the block is owned by the County except for the two houses which could be easily purchased.

Working as enforcement, detention and judicial departments as a single organization, a Criminal Justice Center which holds several judicial functions of offenders. Physical linkage of courts to detention keeps security enhanced. At the present, escapes are perpetrated during transportation of offenders from detention to courthouses. Keeping within the security and still carry into the courthouses can solve this problem.

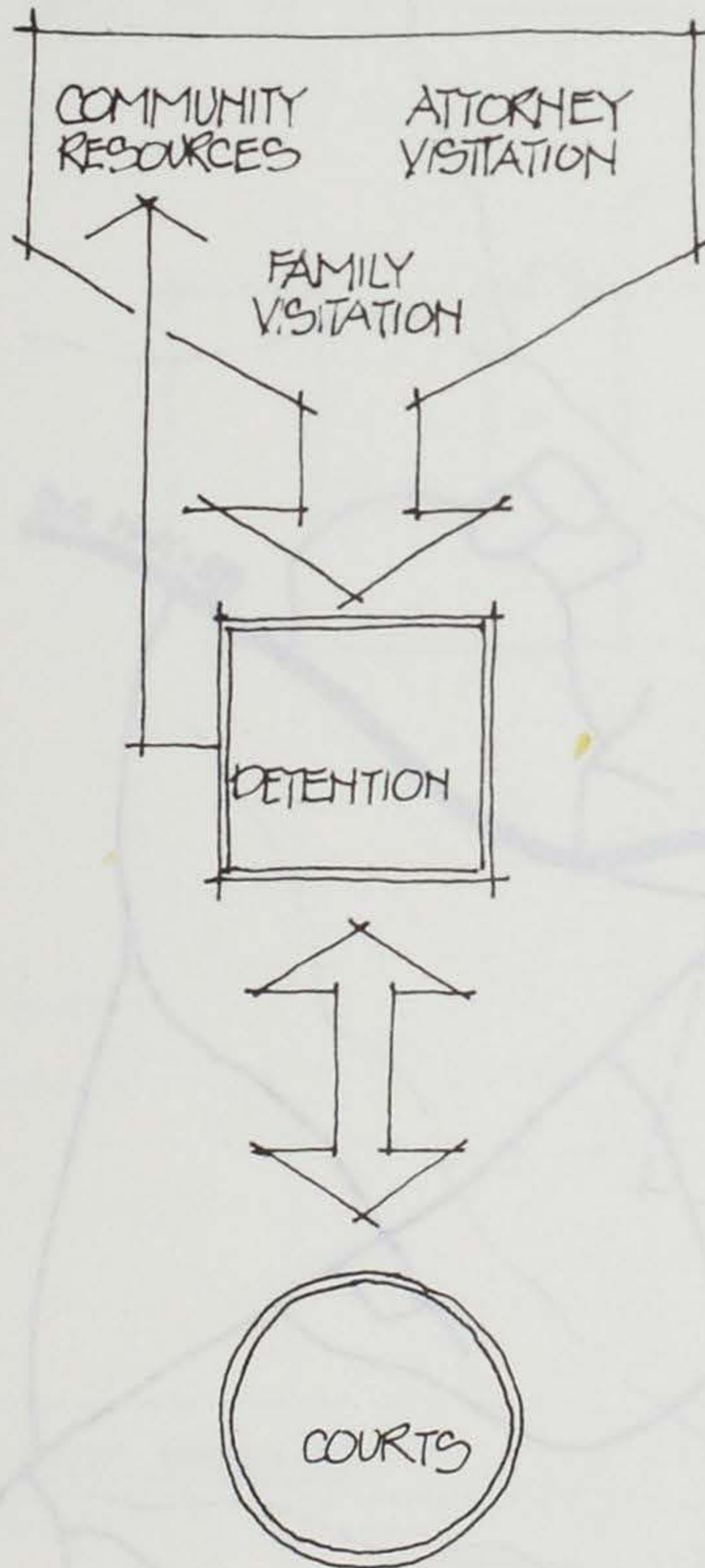
Bringing pre-trial detention and post-trial corrections closer into the community, as opposed to facilities out in the countryside, keeps more within federal courts in central level philosophy. Community based programs, such as, work release, schooling at local institutions, etc., are more effective in returning offenders and changing them back into society if the facility is located within the community.

Family and community visitation is also a major factor in the location of a facility of this nature. Close contact with these groups helps offenders informed and more comfortable as a pre-trial offender.

○ site  
analysis



# site selection



Site selection, for a law enforcement and detention facility, requires consideration for its relationship to the community and to the courts (see figure 5). The site selection is the city block presently occupied by the County Courthouse, two houses, a car dealership and the old County Jail. All the property in the block is owned by the county except for the two homes which could be easily purchased.

Linkage of enforcement, detention and judicial departments on a single site creates a Criminal Justice Complex which helps speed judicial processing of offenders. Physical linkage of courts to detention keeps security unbroken. At the present, escapes are perpetrated during transportation of offenders from detention to courtrooms. Keeping within the security net until entry into the courtroom can solve this problem.

Bringing pre-trial detention and post-trial corrections closer into the community, as opposed to isolation out in the countryside, keeps more within future trends in correctional philosophy. Community based programs, such as, work release, schooling at local institutions, etc., are more effective in reforming offenders and channeling them back into society if the facility is kept within the community.

Family and attorney visitation is also a major factor in the location of a facility of this nature. Close contact with these groups keeps offenders informed and more comfortable in a precarious situation.

Figure 5: Major elements in site selection.

Figure 6: Shows site location and commercial areas.







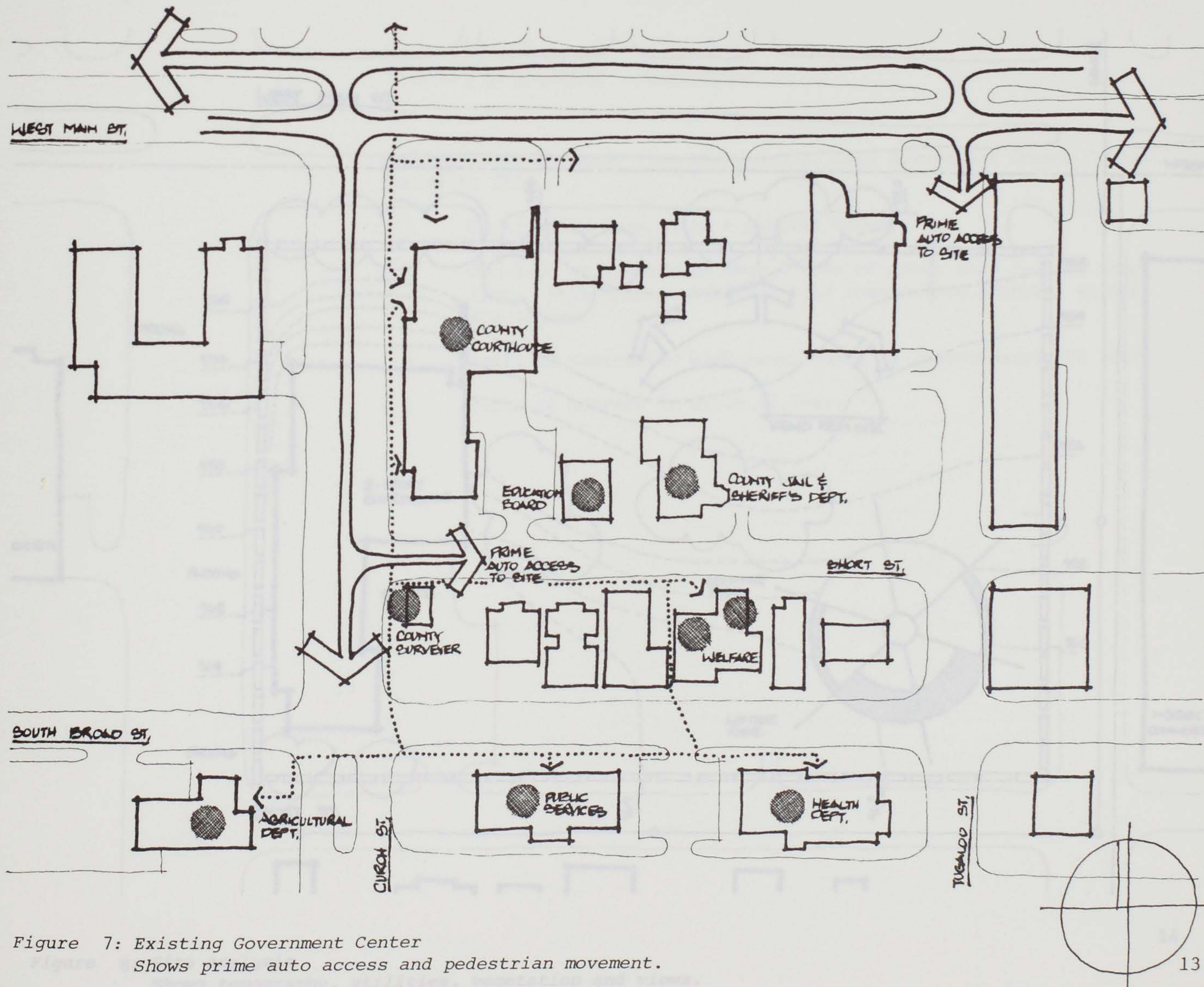


Figure 7: Existing Government Center  
Shows prime auto access and pedestrian movement.



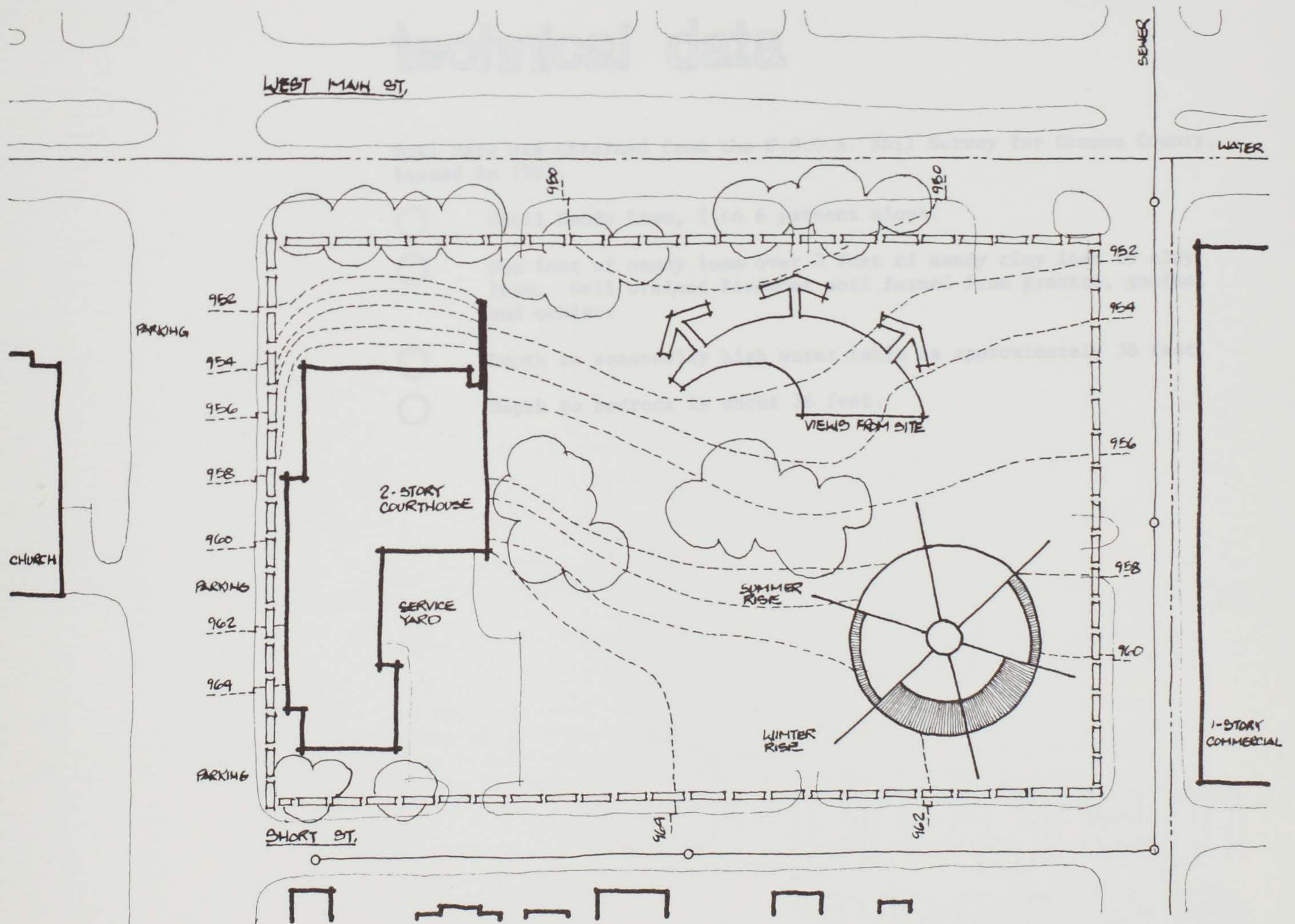


Figure 8: Site Analysis  
Shows topography, utilities, vegetation and views.



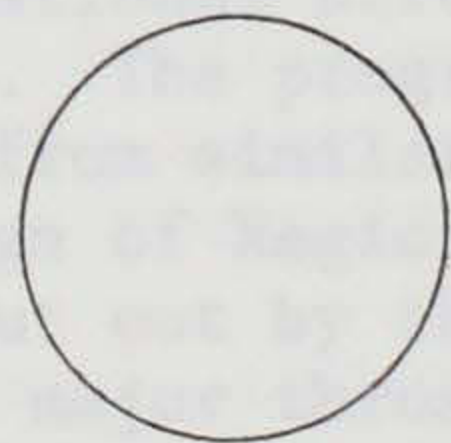
# technical data

Soil data was obtained from the U.S.D.A. Soil Survey for Oconee County, issued in 1963.

- ☐ Cecil Sandy Loam, 2 to 6 percent slope.
- ☐ One foot of sandy loam over 3 feet of sandy clay loam to clay loam. Well drained Piedmont soil formed from granite, gneiss, and schist.
- ☐ Depth to seasonally high water table is approximately 36 feet.
- ☐ Depth to bedrock is about 36 feet.

program  
analysis





# program analysis



# design criteria

Flexibility-- Flexibility is a critical factor in the design of a facility of this nature. New technical advances in crime prevention and the introduction of new programs in rehabilitation of criminals, demands that the facility be able to change. Expansion in facility capacity must be considered.

Public Image-- The image of courts, law enforcement and corrections must relate to the community as a source of law and order. The facility must invite public participation, encourage public acceptance of community based correctional programs and at the same time deter repeat offenders of the law.

Security-- Security is the single most important factor that must be considered. The center must isolate the offender from the public realm while working within that realm. The complex interaction between different functions requires the use of the most advanced technological equipment to maintain that security.

Consolidation-- Consolidation of city and county law enforcement agencies into a single center eliminates needless duplication of functions such as processing of criminals, detention, records, communications, etc.. Consolidation of all elements of the judicial system on a single site eliminates security breakdowns and improves the system's functioning.

In the programing of a complex of this nature, I will present design criteria, organizational structure, spatial relationships and architectural descriptions. The programing was developed from personal investigation of needs, from similar case studies and from "Guidelines for the Planning and Design of Regional and Community Correctional Centers for Adults", a book put out by the Department of Architecture, University of Illinois. The major thrust of the programing is in the enforcement, detention and corrections. Court functions are considered in the realm of future expansion.

the two agencies must be kept to a minimum. In addition, separation of pre-trial and post-trial inmates is necessary.



# design criteria

- Flexibility--- Flexibility is a critical factor in the design of a facility of this nature. New technical advances in crime prevention and the introduction of new programs in rehabilitation of criminals, demands that the facility conform to change. Expansion in facility capacity must be considered.
- Public Image--- The image of courts, law enforcement and corrections must relate to the community a sense of law and order. The facility must invite public participation, encourage public acceptance of community based correctional programs and at the same time deter repeat offenders of the law.
- Security--- Security is the single most important issue that must be considered. The center must isolate the offender from the public realm while working within that realm. The complex interaction between different functions requires the use of the most advanced technological equipment to maintain that security.
- Consolidation--- Consolidation of city and county law enforcement agencies into a single center eliminates needless duplication of functions such as processing of criminals, detention, records, communications, etc.. Consolidation of all elements of the judicial system on a single site eliminates security breakdown and improves the system's functioning.
- Ownership--- Consolidation poses the problem of ownership of the facility. Similar to other facilities confronted with the same problem, the county would assume property rights and the city would pay a pro-rated share of the cost.
- Segregation--- Although the city and county agencies would share the facility, a need to distinguish between, and segregate to an extent, the operations of each is necessary. Conflicts between the two agencies must be kept to a minimum. In addition, separation of pre-trial and post-trial inmates is necessary.



○ Programs--- Rehabilitation programs for the post-trial detainees need to be expanded. These programmes could entail in-house vocational training, work release programs and more community based projects. The purpose of corrections is to filter the offender back into society with a new responsible attitude towards life.

○ Environment--- In the past, the correctional environment was degrading and depressing to the inmate. Rehabilitation under such conditions was defeating in itself. Steps must be taken to create an environment which does not intimidate or infringe on the population's privacy. The atmosphere should be conducive to rehabilitation programs.



#### Architectural Description

Court

Municipal Courtrooms

1300 sq. ft.

Court Related Functions

7000

Public Lobby

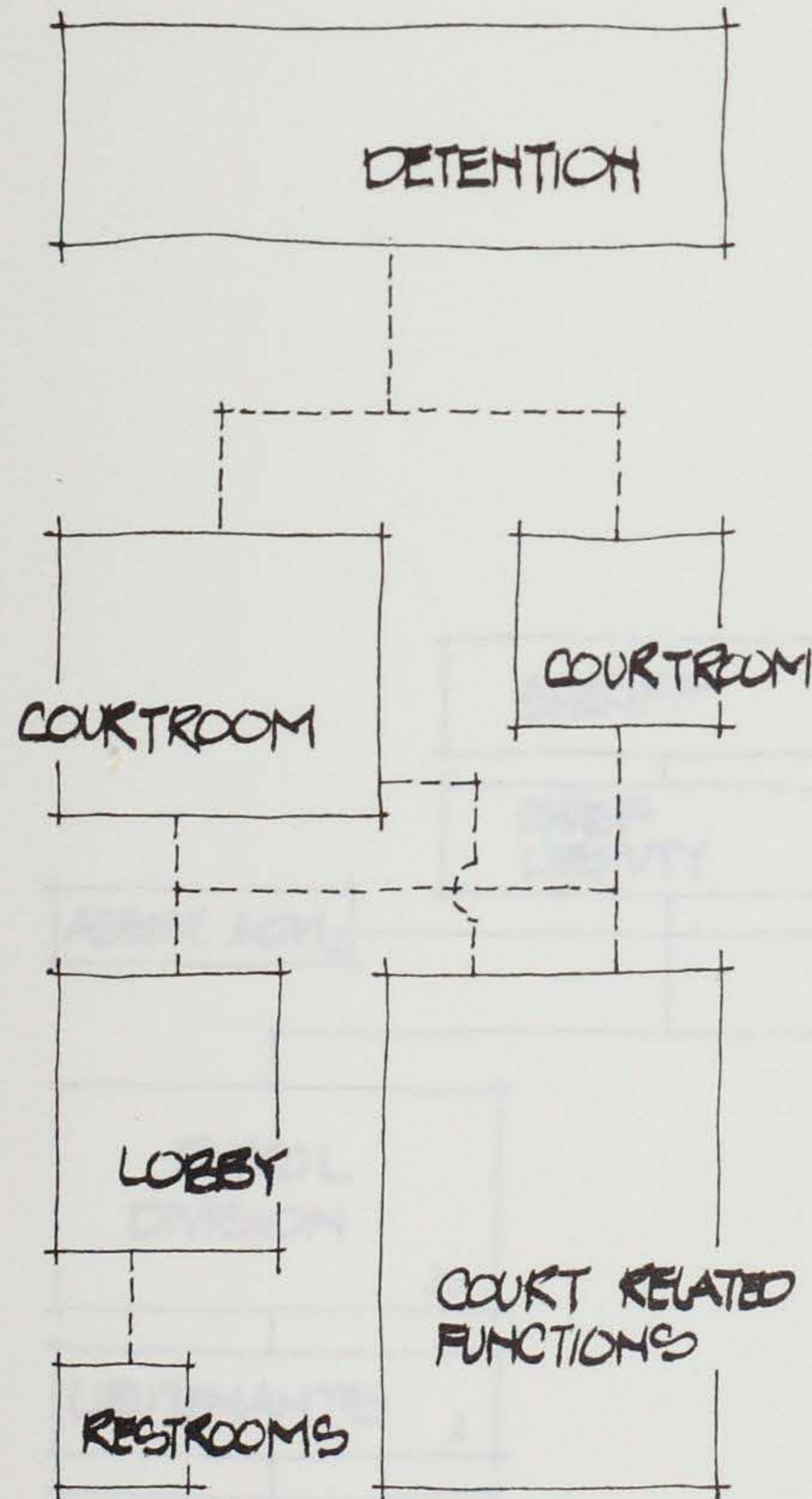
2100

Restrooms

300



# court county law enforcement



The present court system of the county contains only one major courtroom. All federal and municipal trials are handled through these chambers. The addition of a civil or municipal courtroom would aid in the processing of offenders. The new courtroom could also aid in the pre-trial screening of offenders and channeling of these persons to the proper agencies. Additional court related functions are considered to the extent of allowing sufficient space for their functioning.

## Architectural Description Court

Municipal Courtroom

1300 ft<sup>2</sup>

Court Related Functions

7000

Public Lobby

2100

Restrooms

300

Figure 9 : City/ county law enforcement structure.  
The number in box indicates persons.



# city / county law enforcement

The Structure of the law enforcement agencies is seen in figure 9 . Control of the shared technical services division is under the Sheriff's office, but the Police Department utilizes its resources. Both agencies share a common public lobby , complaint desk and staff entry. The Police Department, also, shares the spaces listed as common facilities, with the Sheriff's Department, when indicated in the program. Detention facilities, or jail, has been taken out of the sheriff's control and set under an independent administration. However, the processing and booking of suspects for the Police and Sheriff's Departments are handled by the detention facility.

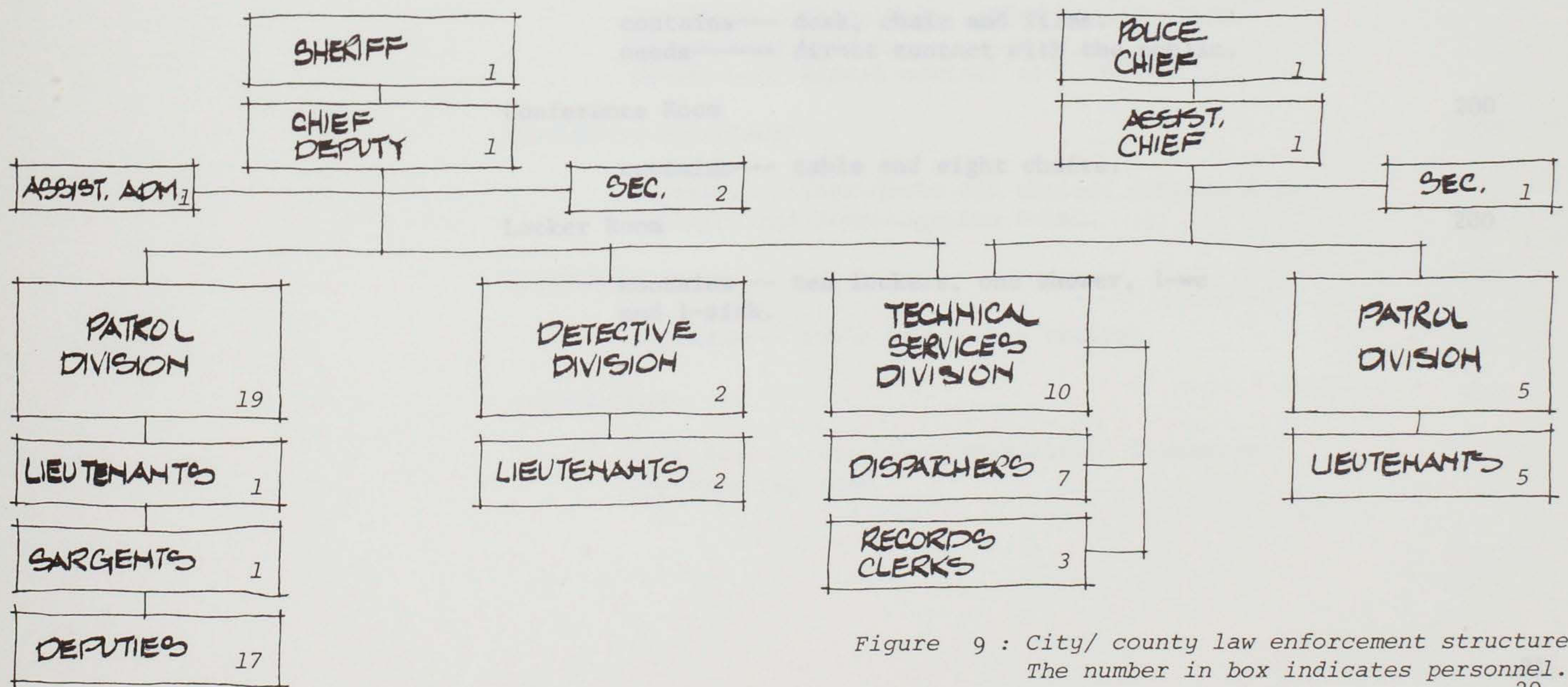


Figure 9 : City/ county law enforcement structure.  
The number in box indicates personnel.



Architectural Description  
City Law Enforcement

|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| Police Chief's Office  | 200 ft <sup>2</sup> |
| contains--- desk, four chairs, files and<br>bookcase.                            |                     |
| Assistant Chief  | 100                 |
| contains--- desk, two chairs, files and<br>bookcase.                             |                     |
| Secretary's Area   | 50                  |
| contains--- desk, chair and files.<br>needs----- direct contact with the public. |                     |
| Conference Room  | 200                 |
| contains--- table and eight chairs.  |                     |
| Locker Room  | 200                 |
| contains--- ten lockers, one shower, 1-wc<br>and 1-sink.                         |                     |



Architectural Description  
County Law Enforcement

|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| Sheriff's Office   | 200 ft <sup>2</sup> |
| contains--- desk, four chairs, files and<br>bookcase.  |                     |
| Two Deputies Offices   | 100/each            |
| contains--- desk, three chairs, files and<br>bookcase.   |                     |
| Secretarial Area   | 300                 |
| contains--- three desk, three chairs, files<br>and storage closet.<br>needs----- direct contact with the public. |                     |
| Detective Department   | 600                 |
| contains ---four desks and chairs; counter tops<br>storage; and interrogation room.                              |                     |
| Conference Room  | 350                 |
| contains--- table and twelve chairs.   |                     |
| Locker Room  | 400                 |
| contains--- 2-wc, 2-ur,30-lockers, 2-showers<br>and dressing area.   |                     |



Architectural Description  
Common Facilities

|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| Communications Room  | 400 ft <sup>2</sup> |
| contains--- six station consles.<br>needs----- to be adjacent to equipment room<br>and relate to the public. |                     |
| Communication Equipment Room   | 200                 |
| Crime Lab  | 150                 |
| Dispatch Center  | 50                  |
| contains--- counter top and chair.<br>needs----- to relate to both city and county<br>enforcement agencies.  |                     |
| Records Department   | 350                 |
| contains--- two desks and chairs; and records files.<br>needs----- access by police , shreiff and public.    |                     |
| Public Lobby   | 600                 |
| Public Restrooms   | 200                 |
| Janitor's Closet   | 50                  |
| Staff Lounge   | 300                 |
| contains--- kitchenette, vending, tables and chairs.   |                     |
| Staff Restrooms  | 100                 |



Meeting / Classroom

750 ft<sup>2</sup>

contains--- chair/desks, blackboards and projection screen.

Exercise Room

400

contains--- exercise and fitness equipment.

Arsonel

200

contains--- storage racks and shelves.  
needs----- control by dispatcher.

Evidence Storage

100

#### Offender Category

Pre-trial--- While most pre-trial populations may be characterized by great heterogeneity, this program assumes that an effective bail and release or own recognizance program has removed all qualifying alleged offenders. Hence, the remaining population would consist largely of offenders charged with non-bailable offenses, of offenders who would pose a risk of non-appearance if released, and offenders who are a danger to themselves or to the public safety. The latter categories would therefore represent largely violent criminals.

Post-trial--- The post-trial population may be characterized by those misdemeanants whose security or treatment requirements prevent their acceptance into community-based programs. The program should not serve these deviant offenders whose primary offense is alcoholism, drug use and certain minor sex-related offenses.



# pre- and post-trial detention

Classification of this program is a community based pre-trial detention and post-trial correctional center housed within a single facility. The purpose for having such a center is to bring Oconee County's detention and correctional programs up to date with present rehabilitative philosophy.

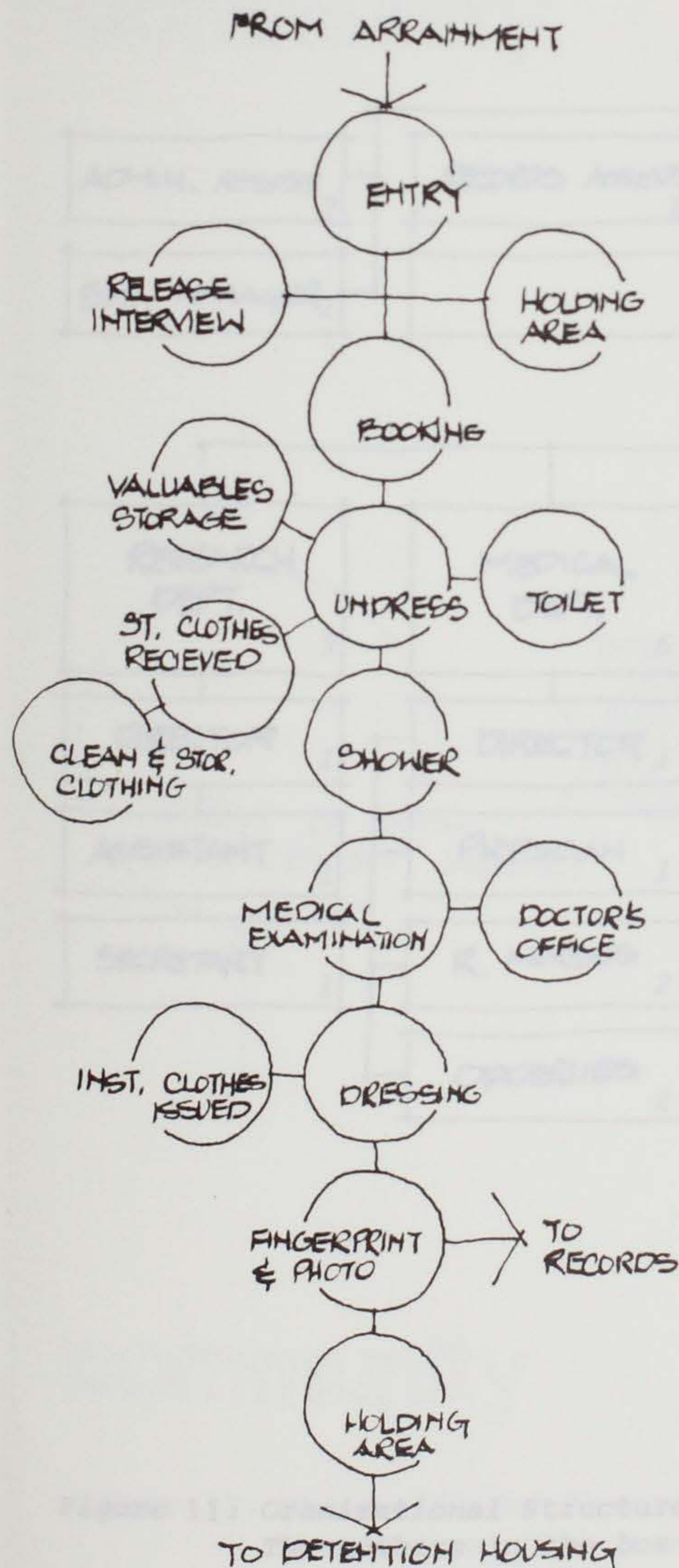
## Program Objectives

- Pre-trial--- Provide for the safety and welfare of inmates in a non-threatening atmosphere.
- Post-trial--- Provide a consistent structure and treatment program opportunities to facilitate positive socialization or resocialization of inmate back into the community.

## Offender Category

- Pre-trial--- While most pre-trial populations may be characterized by great heterogeneity, this program assumes that an effective bail and release on own recognizance program has removed all qualifying alleged offenders. Hence, the remaining population would consist largely of offenders charged with non-bailable offences, of offenders who would pose a risk of non-appearance if released, and offenders who are a danger to themselves or to the public safety. The latter categories would therefore represent largely violent criminals.
- Post-trial--- The post-trial population may be characterized by those misdemeanants whose security or treatment requirements prevent their acceptance into community-based programs. The program should not serve those deviant offenders whose primary offence is alcoholism, drug use and certain minor sex-related offences.





### Structure

Structure of the pre-trial and post-trial detention facility is seen in figure 11. Operation of the facility is delegated to seven distinct departments, that is Administration, Research, Medical, Diagnostic, Education and Food Services. The program leans towards utilizing as many community resources as possible. For example, certain staff functions can be part time, such as, physicians, student interns, social workers, etc.. The objective is to reduce cost and improve community relations.

### Processing of Offenders

Processing of offenders into a detention facility is seen in figure 10. Upon entering, each suspect is given a full medical examination, cleaned and issued institutional clothing. This protects the detention population from communicable diseases. Booking, identification and interview processes screen the suspects to find alternatives to incarceration.

### General Description

A general description of the facility is seen in figure 12.

Figure 10: Shows the inmate flow through the reception component of a detention facility.



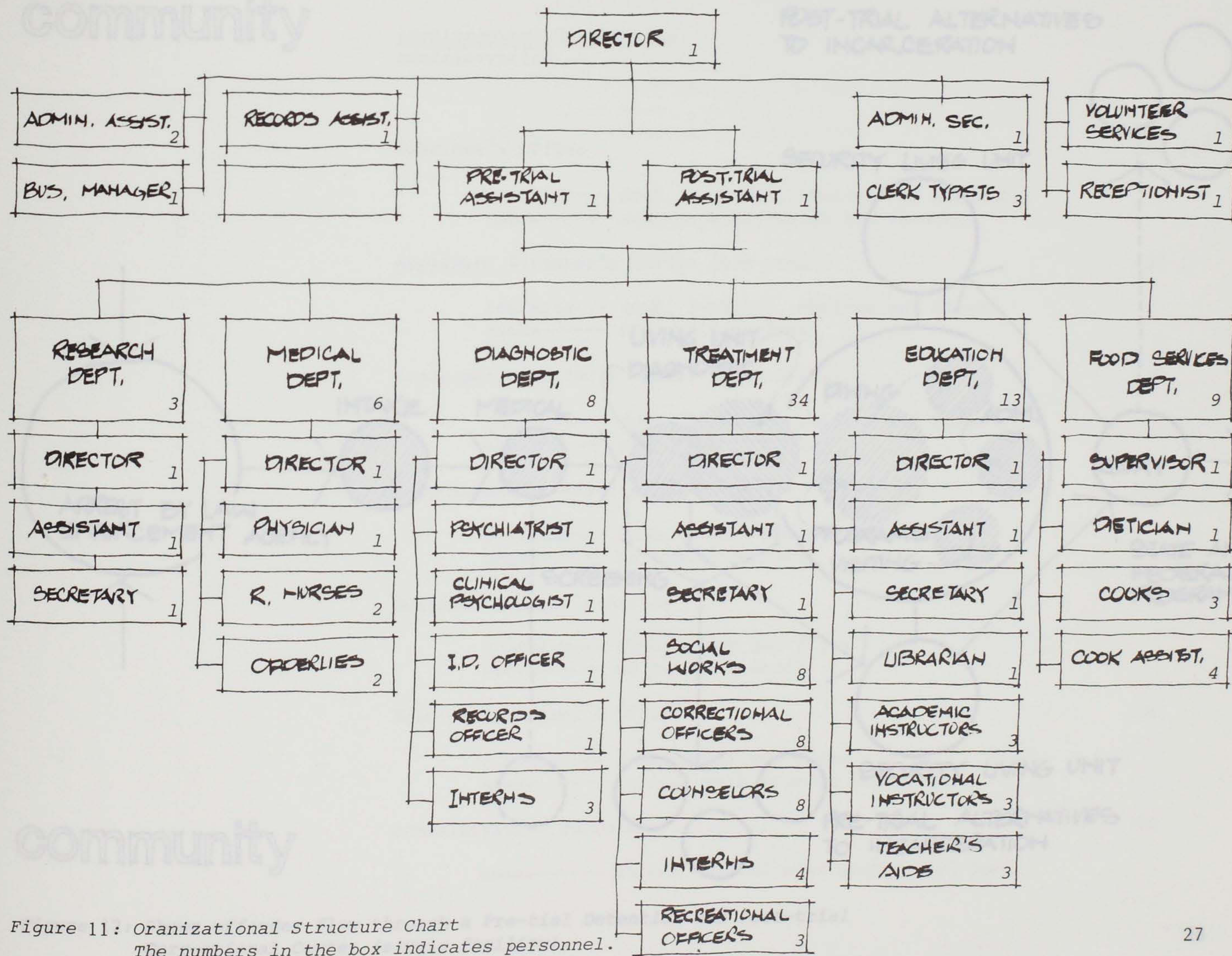
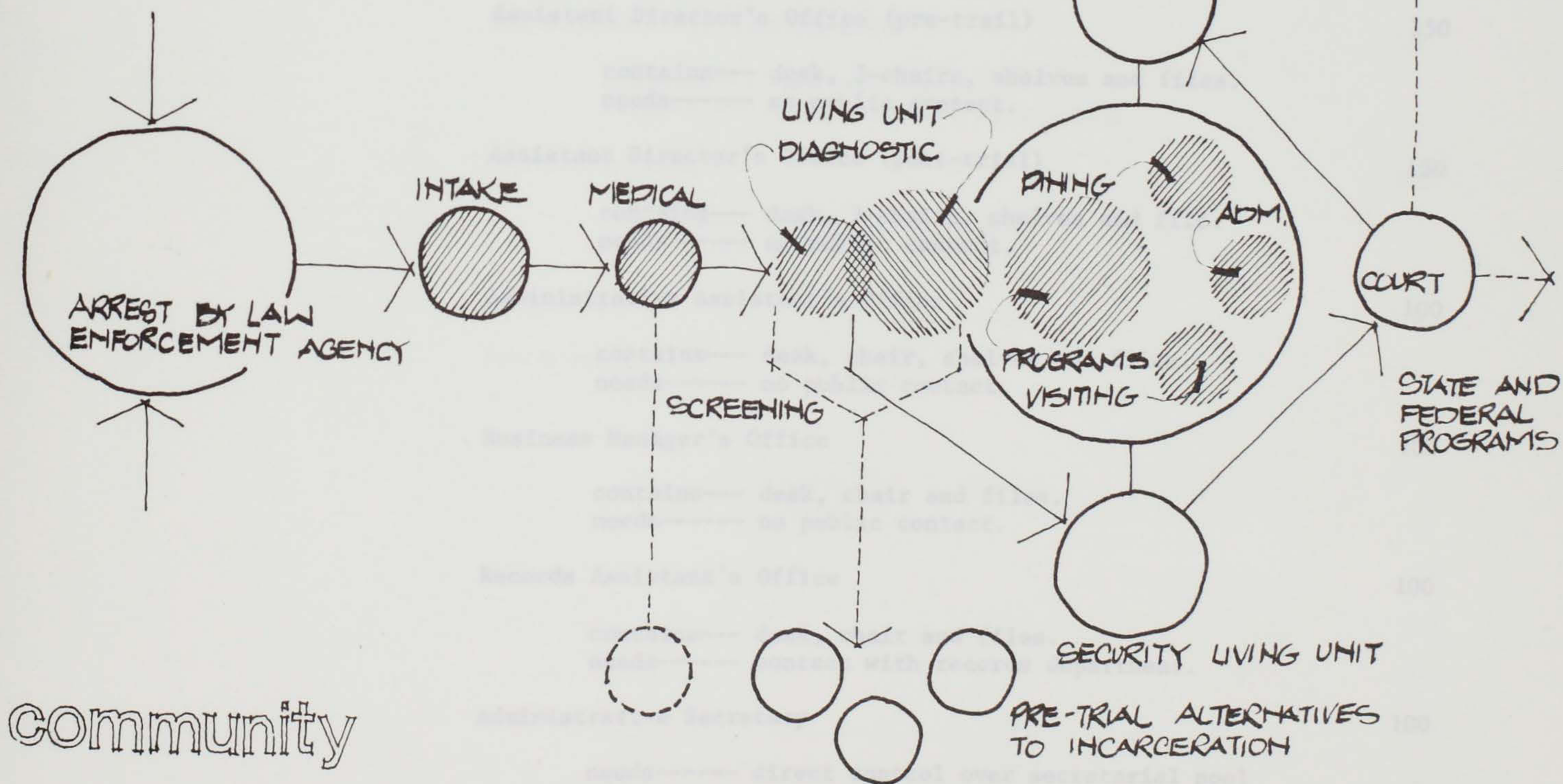


Figure 11: Oranizational Structure Chart  
The numbers in the box indicates personnel.



community



community

Figure 12: Shows offender flow through a Pre-trial Detention and Post-trial Correctional Center (single facility).



Architectural Description  
Administration

|   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| Director's Office   | 200 ft <sup>2</sup> |
| contains--- desk, 4-chairs, shelves and storage.<br>needs----- contact with public and inmates. |                     |
| Assistant Director's Office (pre-trial)   | 150                 |
| contains--- desk, 3-chairs, shelves and files.<br>needs----- no public contact.                 |                     |
| Assistant Director's Office (post-trial)  | 150                 |
| contains--- desk, 3-chairs, shelves and file.<br>needs----- no public contact.                  |                     |
| Administrative Assistant's Office   | 100                 |
| contains--- desk, chair, shelves and files.<br>needs----- no public contact.                    |                     |
| Business Manager's Office   | 100                 |
| contains--- desk, chair and files.<br>needs----- no public contact.                             |                     |
| Records Assistant's Office  | 100                 |
| contains--- desk, chair and files.<br>needs----- contact with records department.               |                     |
| Administrative Secretary  | 100                 |
| needs----- direct control over secretarial pool   |                     |



|   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| Secretarial Pool  | 300 ft <sup>2</sup> |
| contains--- 3-clerktypist stations; records and file storage. |                     |
| needs----- contact to all offices.                            |                     |
| Work Pool   | 500                 |
| contains--- flexible work stations for clerks.                |                     |
| Receptionist and Waiting Area                                 | 150                 |
| contains--- desk and chair.                                   |                     |
| needs----- direct contact with public.                        |                     |
| Conference Room   | 350                 |
| contains--- table for 10-people.                              |                     |
| needs----- access by director.                                |                     |
| Office Storage  | 100                 |
| Restrooms   | 200                 |
| Conference Room   | 300                 |
| contains--- table for 10 people.                              |                     |
| needs----- accessible to all offices.                         |                     |
| Office Storage  | 50                  |
| Restrooms   | 100                 |
| Secretary's Area  | 250                 |
| contains--- two desks, and chairs, files and storage closet.  |                     |
| Work Pool   | 650                 |
| contains--- flexible work stations for assistance.            |                     |



### Architectural Description

#### Research/Treatment/Education/Medical Offices

|   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| Research Director's Office  | 150 ft <sup>2</sup> |
| contains --- desk, 3 chairs, shelves, and files.<br>needs ----- public contact. |                     |
| Treatment Director's Office   | 150                 |
| contains --- desk, 3 chairs, shelves, and files.<br>needs ----- contact public. |                     |
| Educational Director's Office   | 150                 |
| contains --- desk, 3 chairs, shelves, and files.<br>needs ----- public contact. |                     |
| Medical Director's Office   | 150                 |
| contains --- desk, 3 chairs, shelves, and files.<br>needs ----- public contact. |                     |
| Conference Room   | 300                 |
| contains --- table for 10 people.<br>needs ----- accessible to all offices.     |                     |
| Office Storage  | 50                  |
| Restrooms   | 200                 |
| Secretary's Area  | 250                 |
| contains --- two desks, and chairs, files and<br>storage closet.                |                     |
| Work Pool   | 650                 |
| contains --- flexible work stations for assistance.                             |                     |



## Architectural Description

### Visitation

Public Lobby (Waiting Port (2-cars)) 400 ft<sup>2</sup>

contains -- seating and gathering areas  
needs ----- direct contact with receptionist  
and control center control by control center.

Visitation Booths (Pre-trail) 350

contains -- 8 isolation booths  
needs ----- visual control from control center.

Visitation Lounge (Post-trail) 400

contains -- tables and chairs for gathering  
needs ----- visual control from control center.

Restrooms (female) 200

contains -- benches, and 1-wc sink.  
needs ----- visual control by warden and isolation  
from male people.

Holding Tank (juvenile) 150

contains -- bench, 1-wc.  
needs ----- visual control from control center.

Control Center 450

contains -- control lock switches, T.V. and intercom  
controls, key control board, counter tops, and valuable  
storage, and looking center.  
needs ----- direct control over receiving and visitor  
lobby, restrooms, wire-chase, and storage.



Architectural Description  
Intake/Screening

|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| Vehicular Receiving Port (2-cars)  | 600 ft <sup>2</sup> |
| contains --- weapons check station and evidence storage.   |                     |
| needs ----- visual control by control center.  |                     |
| Receiving Lobby  | 300                 |
| contains --- area for strip search.  |                     |
| needs ----- visual control from control center.  |                     |
| 2 Holding Tanks (male)   | 150/each            |
| contains --- benches; 1-wcs.   |                     |
| needs ----- visual control from control center.  |                     |
| Holding Tank (female)  | 150                 |
| contains --- benches, and 1-wc sink.   |                     |
| needs ----- visual control by matron and isolation from male people.   |                     |
| Holding Tank (juvenile)  | 150                 |
| contains --- bench; 1-wcs.   |                     |
| needs ----- visual control from control center.  |                     |
| Control Center   | 450                 |
| contains --- control lock switches, T.V. and intercom controls, key control board, counter tops, and valuable storage, and booking center. |                     |
| needs ----- direct control over receiving and visitor lobby, restroom, wire-chase, and storage.  |                     |



|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| Property Storage (male)  | 180 ft <sup>2</sup> |
| contains --- motorized racks and shelves.  |                     |
| Property Storage (female)  | 50                  |
| contains --- shelves and clothes racks.  |                     |
| needs ----- matron control.  |                     |
| Institutional Clothes Storage  | 100                 |
| contains --- shelves.  |                     |
| Shower/Dress (male)  | 80                  |
| contains --- dressing space; 1-wcs and shower.   |                     |
| needs ----- visual control.  |                     |
| Shower/Dress (female)  | 80                  |
| contains --- dressing space; 1-wcs and shower.   |                     |
| needs ----- visual control by matron.  |                     |
| Identification Lab   | 150                 |
| contains --- photo set-up; counter tops and storage,<br>breath tester, finger printing, etc. |                     |
| Darkroom   | 100                 |
| contains --- counter tops and storage, and chemical<br>sinks.                                |                     |
| needs ----- direct access from lab.  |                     |
| General Storage  | 50                  |
| Doctor's Office  | 100                 |
| contains --- desk, 2-chairs, shelves and files.  |                     |
| needs ----- direct access to examination room.   |                     |



|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| Examination Room   | 100 ft <sup>2</sup> |
| Contains --- examination table, chair, counter tops, storage, and sink.  |                     |
| Lab and Drug Storage   | 70                  |
| contains --- counter top and sink, refrigerator, locked storage shelves. |                     |
| needs ----- visual control over infirmary.                               |                     |
| Infirmary  | 100                 |
| contains --- 2 beds, 1 toilet.   |                     |
| 6 Interview Rooms  | 80/each             |
| contains --- 4 chairs and 1 table.                                       |                     |
| needs ----- one-way view ports.  |                     |
| 2 Offices  | 100/each            |
| contains --- desks, chairs, and storage.                                 |                     |
| General Storage  | 50                  |



Architectural Description  
Pre-trial Housing

|  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| Maximum Security Housing (30 males)  | 3000 ft <sup>2</sup> |
| contains --- lockable sleeping units with 1-wcs, locker storage and 2 beds, dayrooms with dining tables, 1-wcs and shower.<br>needs ----- visual control   |                      |
| Medium Security Housing (24 males)   | 3000                 |
| contains --- semi-private sleeping spaces with beds, lockers, desk, chair, and storage, dayroom with tables, and chairs, gang toilets with 2-wc, 2 sinks, and 1 shower.<br>needs ----- visual control. |                      |
| Medium Security Housing (16 females)   | 2000                 |
| Medium Security Housing (8 juveniles)  | 1000                 |
| 2 Isolation Cells (female)   | 130                  |
| contains --- bed, 1-wcs and shower.<br>needs ----- visual control.   |                      |
| 6 Isolation Cells (male)   | 390                  |
| Exercise Court (pre-trial use)   | 2000                 |
| Exercise Court (post-trial use)  | 2300                 |



Architectural Description  
Post-Trial Housing

|   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| Minimum Security Housing (64 inmates)   | 4200 ft <sup>2</sup> |
| contains --- (per unit) bed, locker storage,<br>desk, chair, and semi-private toilet. |                      |

Architectural Description  
Activity Areas

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Branch Library                                 | 200 |
| contains --- book shelves, tables, and chairs. |     |

|  |      |
|--|------|
| 3 Classrooms   | 1200 |
| contains --- work tables, desks, and chairs.<br>needs ----- to be connectable. |      |

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Dining Multi-purpose Room  | 1000 |
| contains --- tables and chairs for dining, etc.<br>needs ----- to be flexible. |      |

|                        |      |
|------------------------|------|
| Exercise Court (women) | 1000 |
|------------------------|------|

|                                |      |
|--------------------------------|------|
| Exercise Court (pre-trial men) | 2000 |
|--------------------------------|------|

|                                 |      |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Exercise Court (post-trial men) | 2500 |
|---------------------------------|------|

|                           |     |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Jailor's Room and Storage | 400 |
|---------------------------|-----|

|                 |     |
|-----------------|-----|
| General Storage | 800 |
|-----------------|-----|

|                           |     |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Outside Equipment Storage | 300 |
|---------------------------|-----|

|                  |      |
|------------------|------|
| Evidence Storage | 1300 |
|------------------|------|



Architectural Description  
Support Facilities

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| Officer's Stations   | 70 ft <sup>2</sup> |
| contains --- control panels and toilets.   |                    |
| needs ----- control over housing and exercise courts.                              |                    |
| Staff Lounge   | 600                |
| contains --- kitchenette, vending, tables and chairs.                              |                    |
| Women's Lockers  | 250                |
| contains --- 10 lockers, 2 showers, 2-wcs and 2 sinks.                             |                    |
| Men's Lockers  | 850                |
| contains --- 70 lockers, 10 showers, 3-wcs, 3-urs and 4 sinks.                     |                    |
| Laundry  | 300                |
| contains --- 2 washers, 2 dryers, counter tops and sinks.                          |                    |
| needs ----- direct relationship to linen storage.                                  |                    |
| Linen Storage  | 200                |
| Kitchen  | 800                |
| contains --- a fully equiped kitchen, pantry, cooler and freezer storage, toilets. |                    |
| Janitor's Room and Storage   | 400                |
| General Storage  | 800                |
| Outside Equipment Storage  | 300                |
| Evidence Storage   | 1500               |



# summary

## Courthouse Addition

|                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Total Net Area        | 10700                 |
| plus 15%              | 1600                  |
| Total Gross Area----- | 12300 ft <sup>2</sup> |

## City / County Law Enforcement

|                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Total Net Area        | 6650                 |
| plus 15%              | 1000                 |
| Total Gross Area----- | 7650 ft <sup>2</sup> |

## Pretrial Detention / Post-trial Corrections

|                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Total Net Area        | 32100                 |
| plus 15%              | 4800                  |
| Total Gross Area----- | 36900 ft <sup>2</sup> |

## Parking

|                           |    |
|---------------------------|----|
| Police Dept.              | 8  |
| Sheriff's Dept.           | 25 |
| Detention Staff           | 30 |
| Visitors                  | 30 |
| Total Parking Spaces----- | 93 |

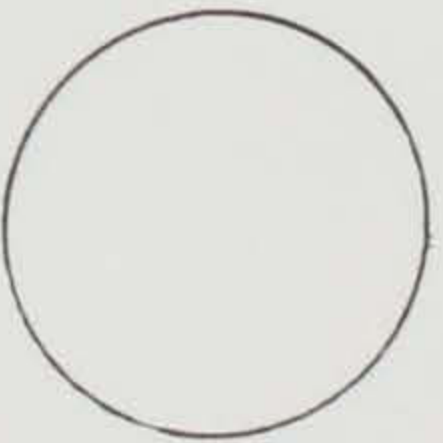


# problem definition

The definition of the problem is to design a facility. First, to house the combined functions of the Ocean County Sheriff's Department and the Wallkill City Police Department, and second, to house pre-trial detention and post-trial correctional facility, which will support both enforcement agencies. The combination of the three agencies on the site adjacent to the County Courthouse, links the total judicial process of the county into a criminal justice complex, thus helping to unify the system.

Realizing the unification of law enforcement, the courts and corrections on a single downtown site, I must deal with the projected image and the complexity of functions in a manner as not to defile the appearance of Main Street. The linkage of the new facility to the existing County Courthouse must be handled so that the authoritative image of the courts are upheld.

Another aspect of the problem is the existing county government center. The new complex must relate to these separate agencies. The present county center needs unity which implies that the criminal justice complex can be the organizer.



problem  
definition and  
objectives



# problem definition

The definition of the problem is to design a facility first, to house the combined functions of the Oconee County Sheriff's department and the Walhalla City Police Department, and second, to house pre-trial detention and post-trial correctional facility, which will support both enforcement agencies. The combination of the three agencies on the site adjacent to the County Courthouse, links the total judicial process of the county into a criminal justice complex, thus helping to unify the system.

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Another aspect of the problem is the existing county government center. The new complex must relate to these separate agencies. The present county center needs unity which implies that the criminal justice complex can be the organizer.



# objectives

The objectives of this terminal project are:

- ☐ To design a facility which will project law enforcement and correctional image to the community.
- ☐ To design a facility which will support the objectives of the correction programs, which are leaning towards community based interaction.
- ☐ To combine the city and county law enforcement agencies, and the county corrections to reduce cost and duplication of functions.
- ☐ To design a facility which will uphold the authoritative image of the courts.
- ☐ To unify the existing county governmental center by using the criminal justice complex as a focus.
- ☐ To design a facility that takes advantage of the most advanced security measures.

architectural  
proposal



My concept for this Criminal Justice Complex can be broken into two parts. First, the site concept which takes into account not only the site, but the existing County Governmental Center. Second, the building concept recognizes the existing courthouse and conforms the law enforcement detention and correctional facilities to its needs.

## site concept

Realizing the importance of unifying the existing government center, I used my complex as a focus, a starting point for the entire complex. I utilized the tallest element, which was the communications tower, as an eye-catcher for persons traveling along Main Street. This would denote the entrance of the governmental center to visitors. From this point visitors could walk into the circular plaza or continue along a green path, which would lead to other county agencies.

Focusing down to the site, I felt the building should rest on the back of the site along Short Street and wrap around the east and north facade of the existing courthouse. This would unify the north elevation and cover demolition scars. I also felt that for persons traveling along Main Street, the pocket created by this form would be visually inviting. In this space, I could introduce public parking and a vehicular drop-off, which would loop around my communications tower.

Looking at the individual facilities, I felt the best location for detention and corrections would be on the southeast corner of the site. This position would allow easy access to the site and provide a clear path for public safety. The building would be a unified entry plaza.



# architectural proposal



My concept for this Criminal Justice Complex can be broken into two parts. First, the site concept which takes into account not only the site, but the existing County Governmental Center. Second, the building concept recognizes the existing courthouse and conforms the law enforcement detention and correctional facilities to its needs.

## site concept

Realizing the importance of unifying the existing unplanned governmental center, I used my complex as a focus, a starting point for the entire complex. I utilized the tallest element, which was the communications tower, as an eye-catcher for persons traveling along Main Street. This would denote the entrance of the governmental center to visitors. From this point visitors could walk into the circular judicial plaza or continue along a green path, which would lead to other county agencies.

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Looking at the individual facilities, I felt the best location for detention and corrections would be on the southeast corner of the site. This position allows easy servicing, and provides isolation of prisoner activities from public traffic around the courthouse. I positioned the law enforcement facility between the courthouse and detention as an additional visual barrier. High public contact of courts and law enforcement necessitated a unified entry plaza.



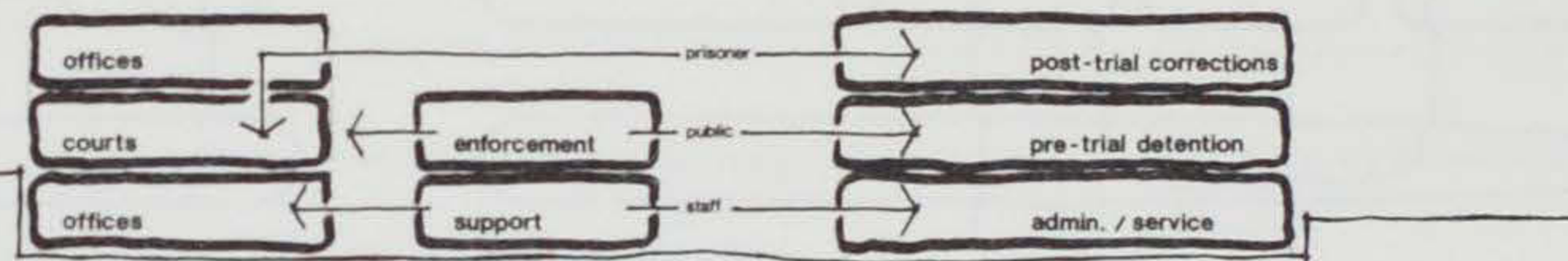
# building concept

In developing the concept for the building, I had to deal with maintaining unbroken security between detention housing and courtrooms. I also had to separate public visits, staff functions and prisoner activities. In dealing with these elements my concept was to break the facility into three distinct buildings, (court, enforcement, and detention). I linked these three buildings together with a three level spine. The top spine is a secure prisoner corridors, while the middle and bottom spines are public and staff corridors, respectively.

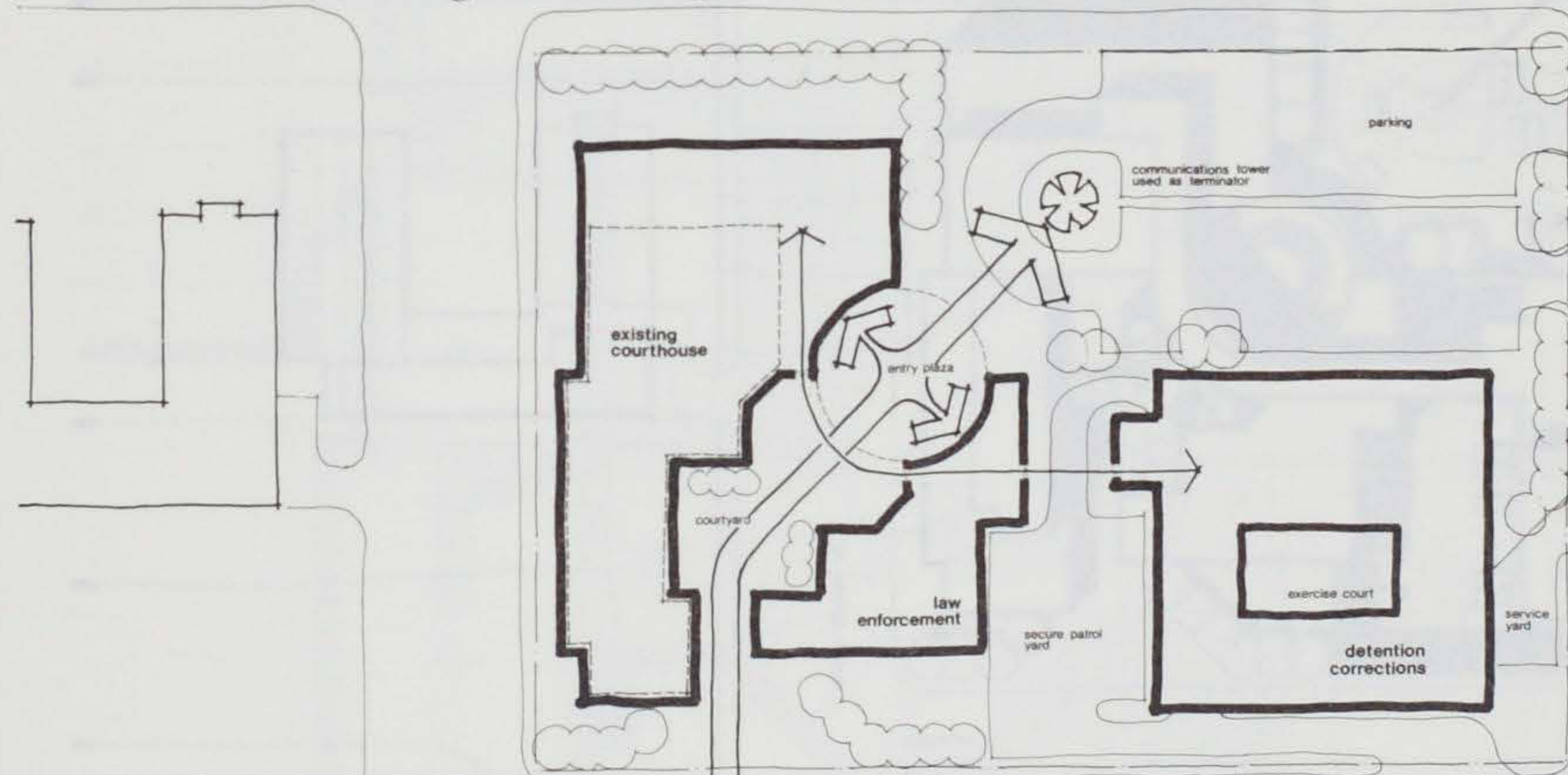
The detention and corrections building was further zoned vertically. The lower level contains administration and services. The middle level visitation, intake/screening and pre-trial detention. The top level houses post-trial corrections.

In the law enforcement building, the lower level contains patrol locker rooms, records, classrooms and communication center which relate to the patrol car yard. The upper level is public oriented containing office functions and main public lobby.

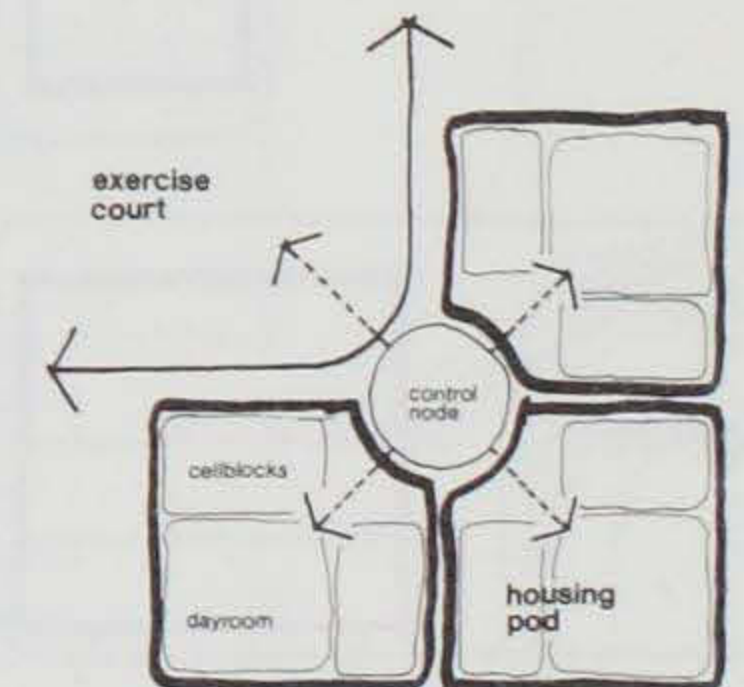
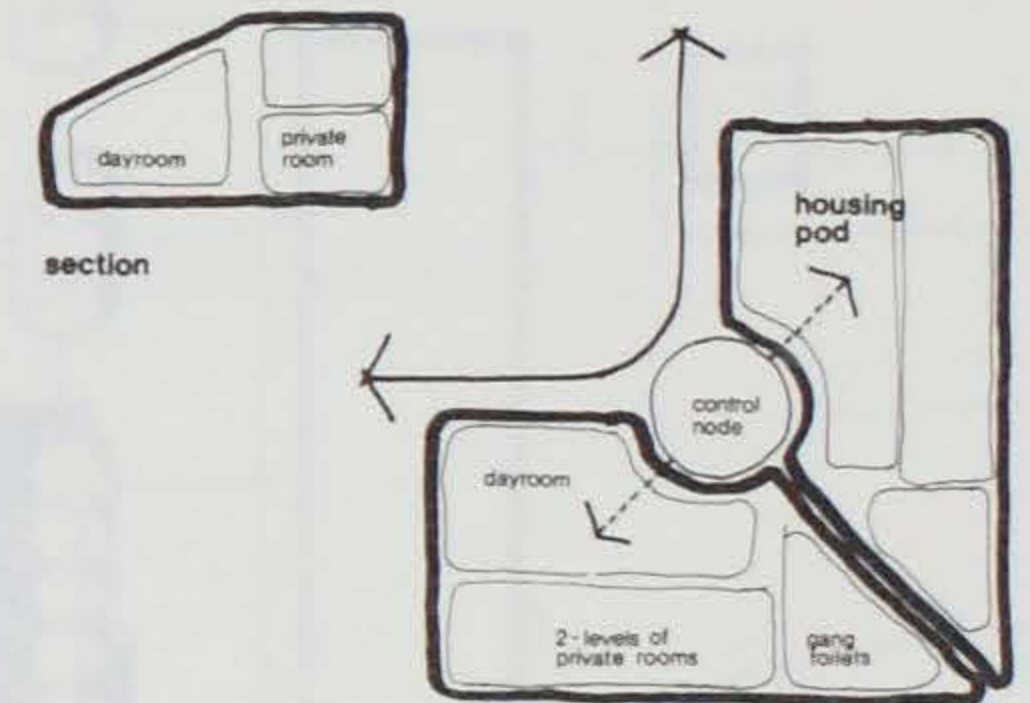
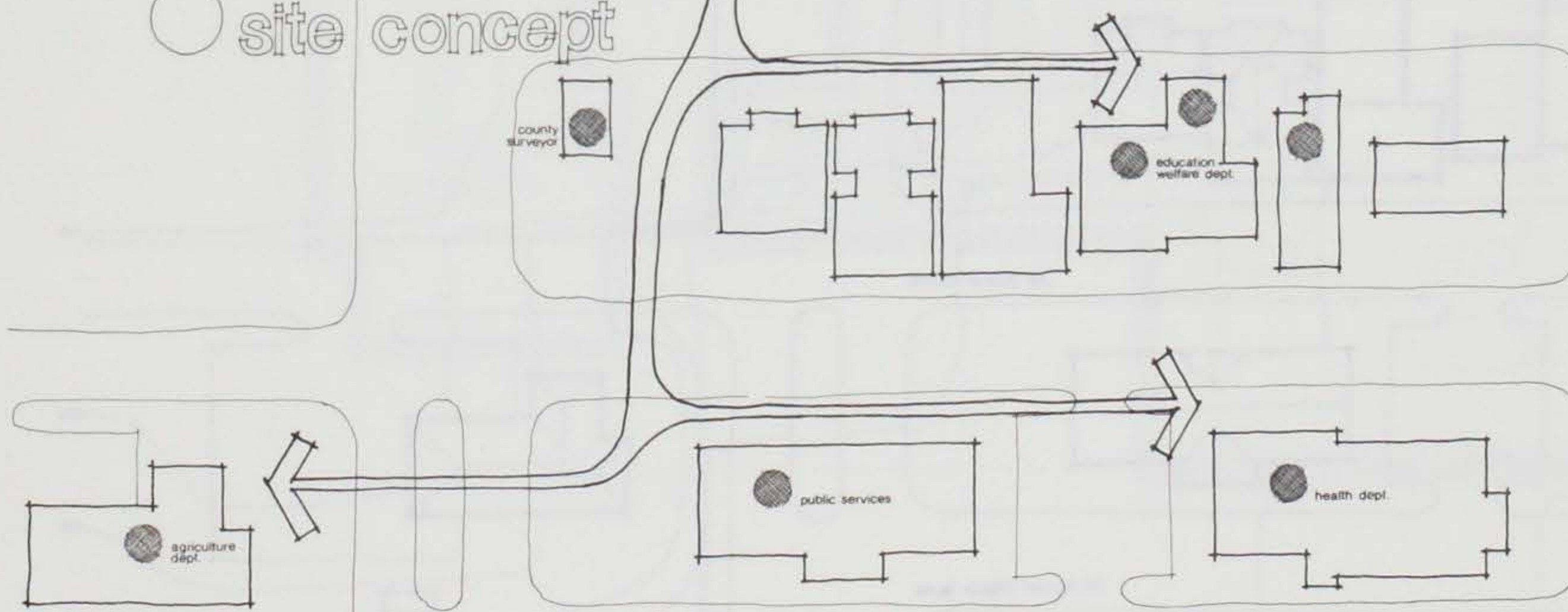




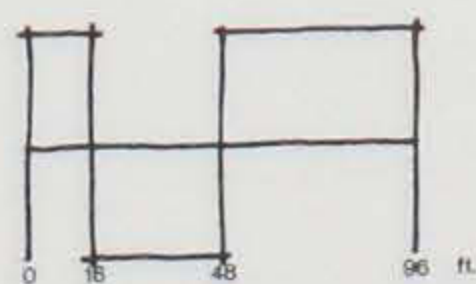
## ○ building concept



## ○ site concept

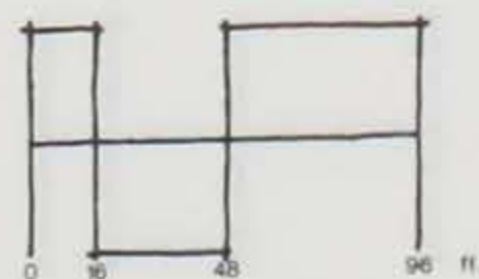
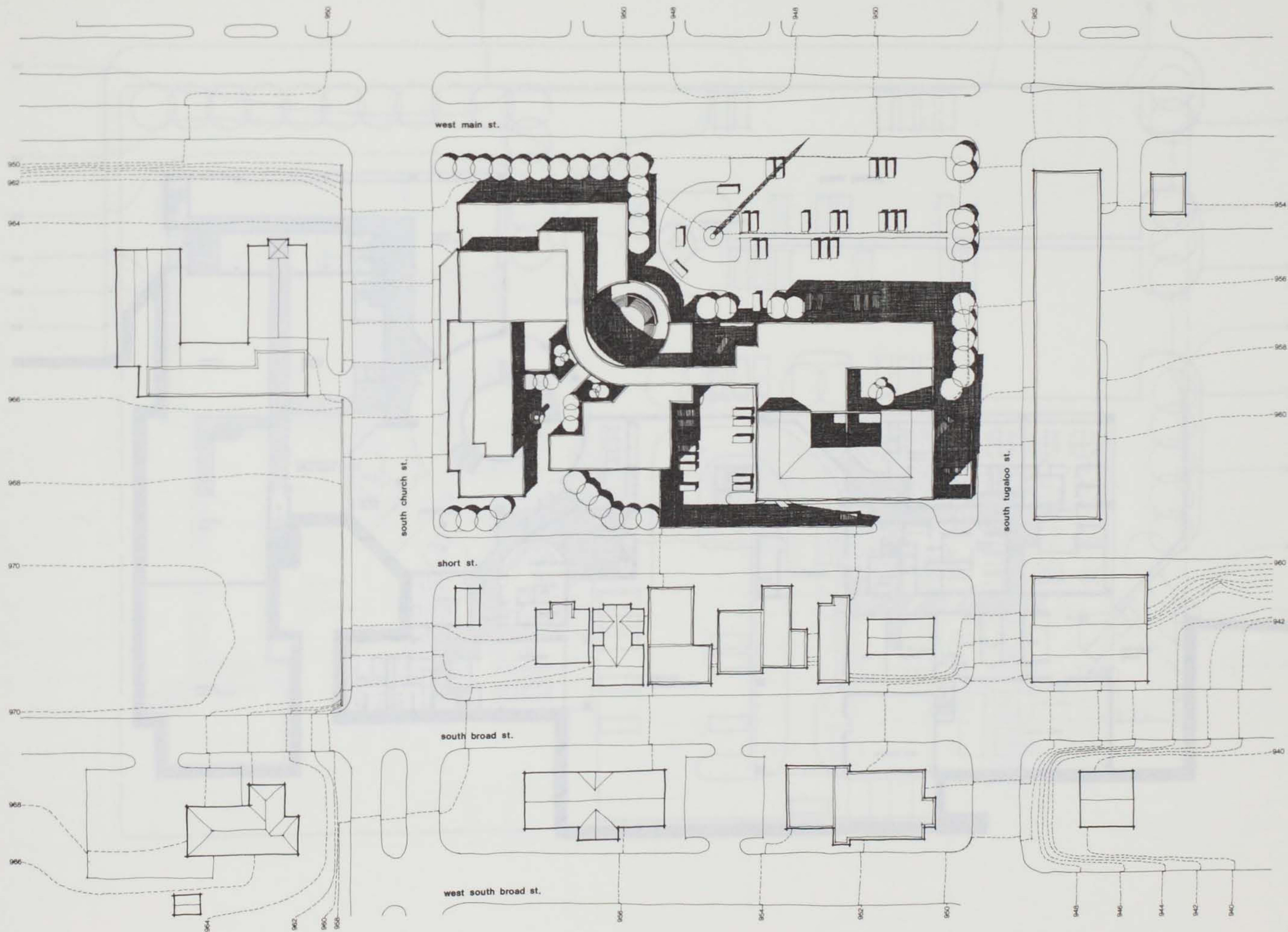


## ○ housing concepts



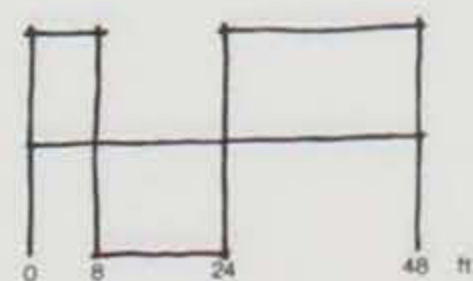
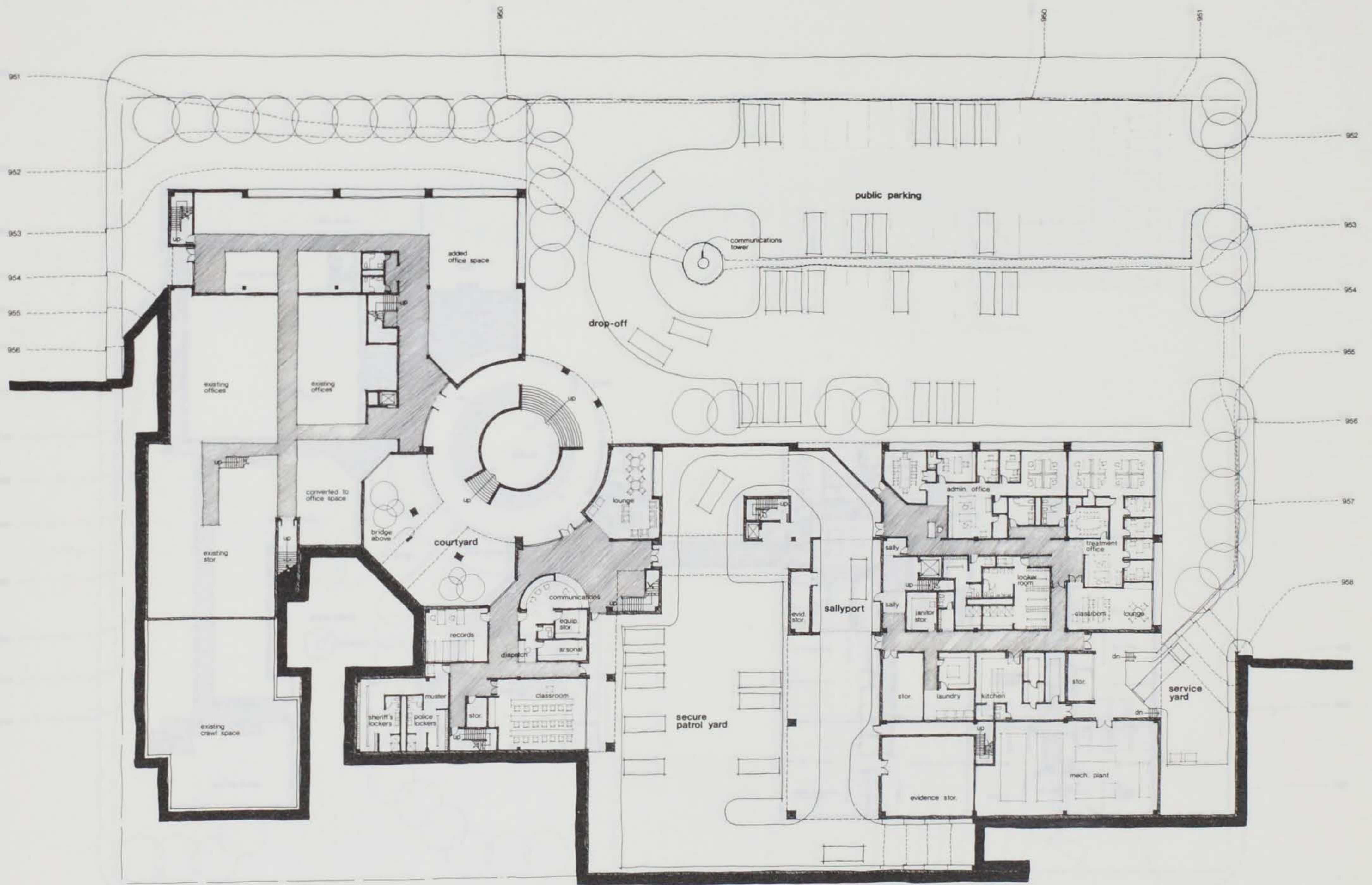
# concept





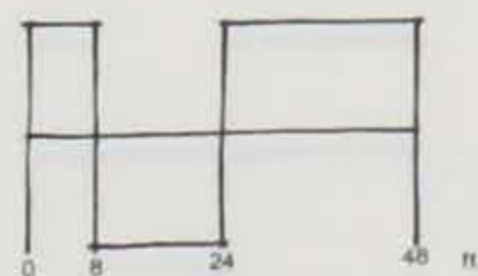
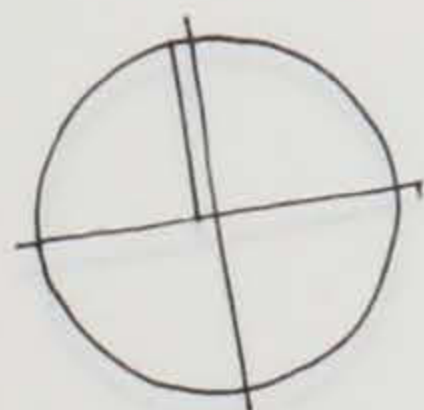
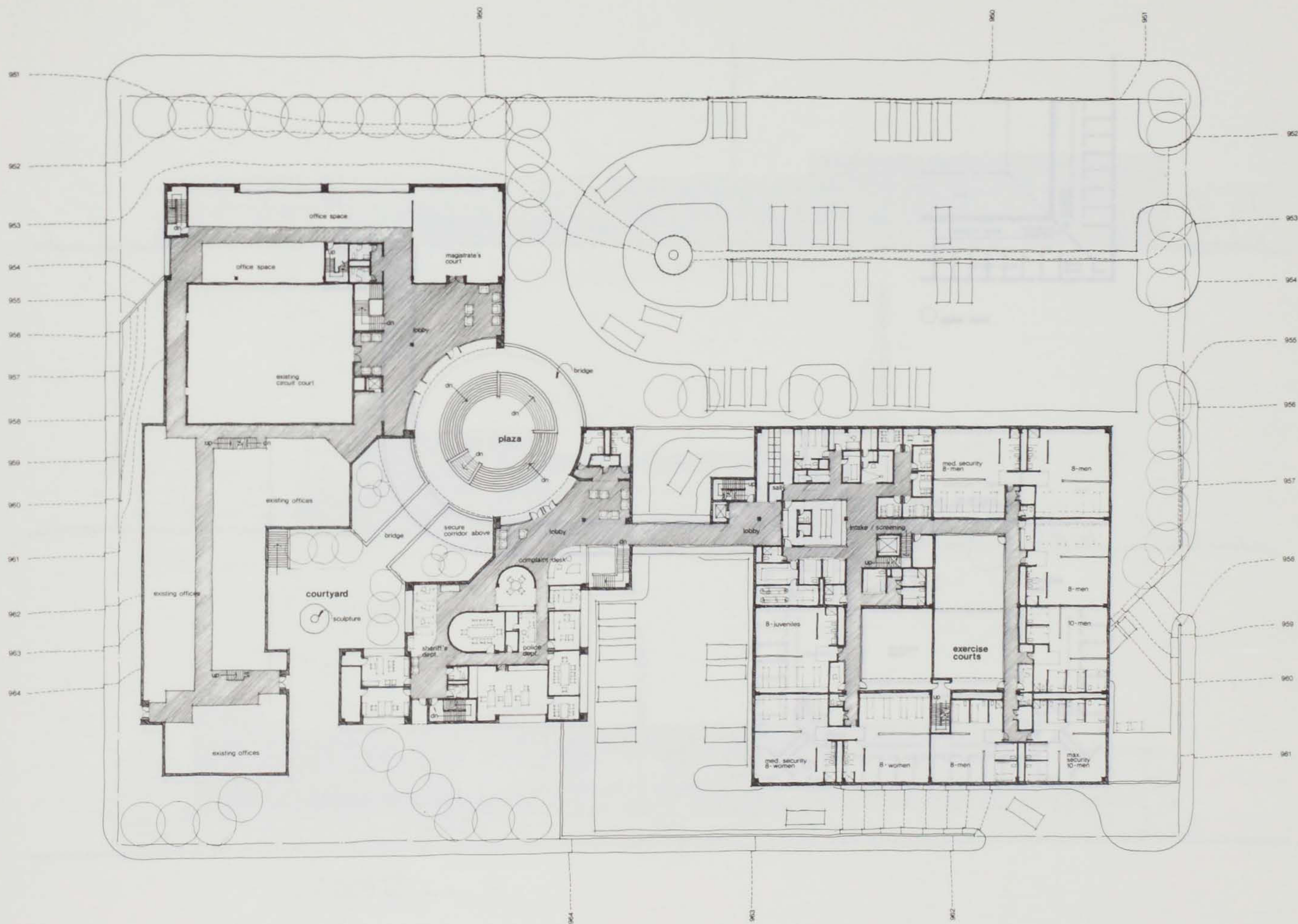
site plan





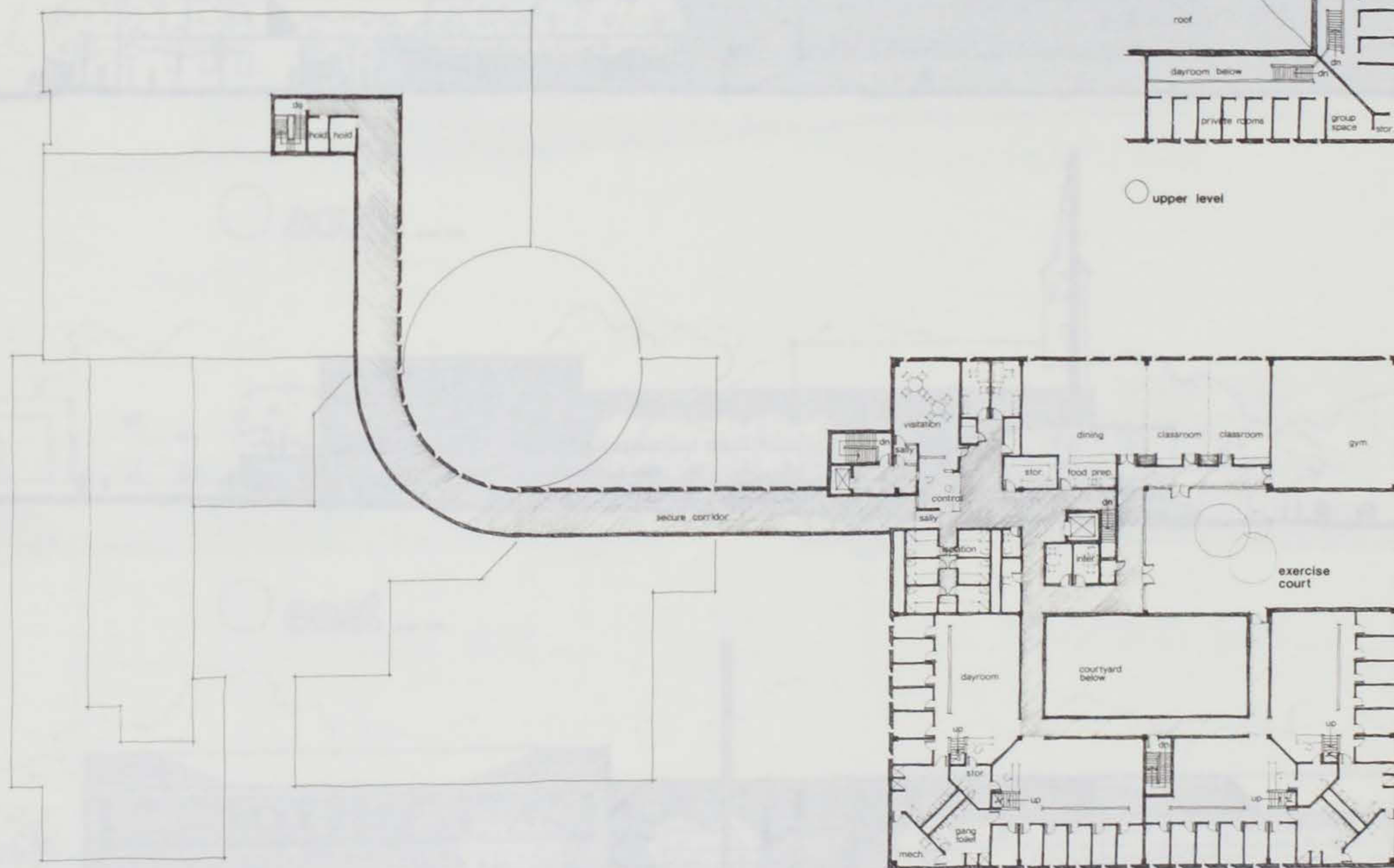
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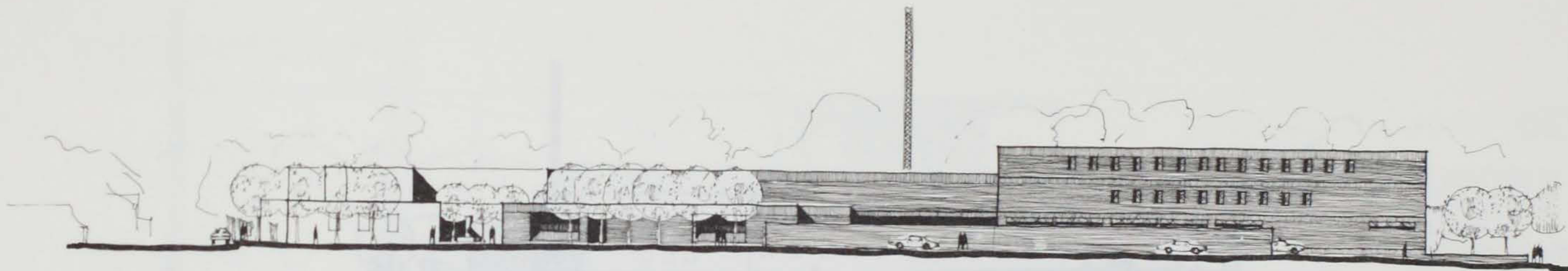
level 964





level 975

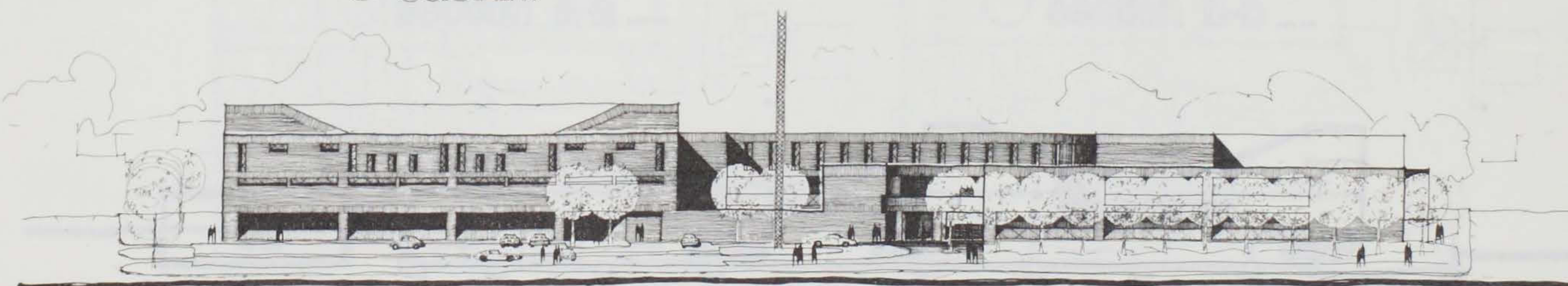




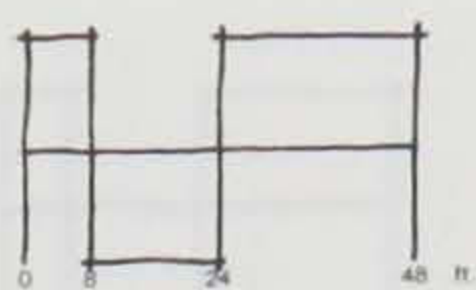
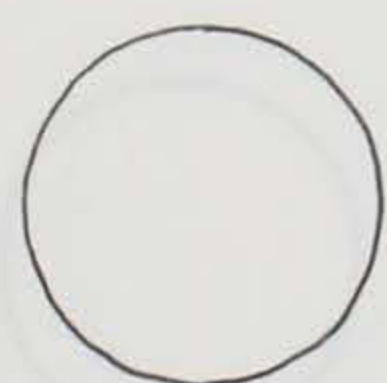
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○ east scale 1/16

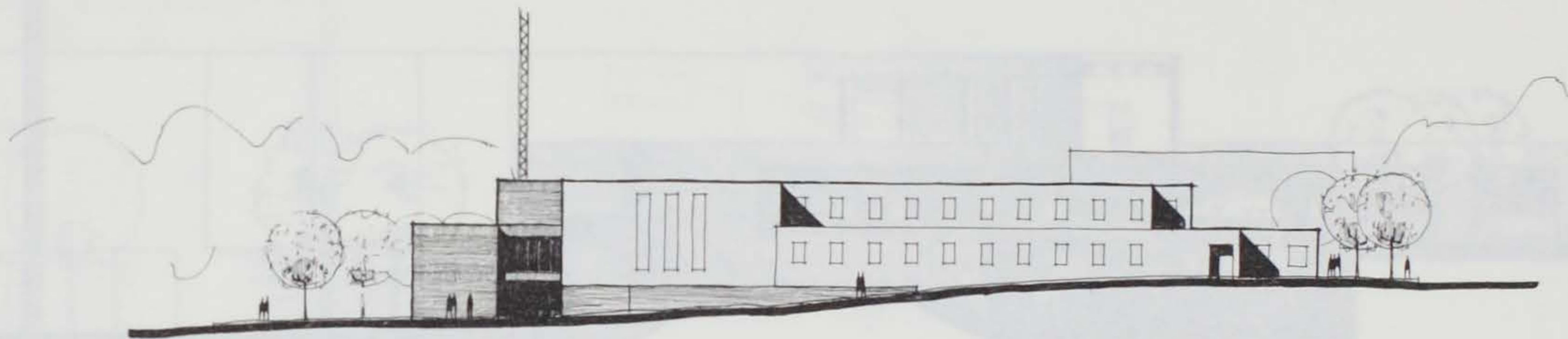


○ north scale 1/16

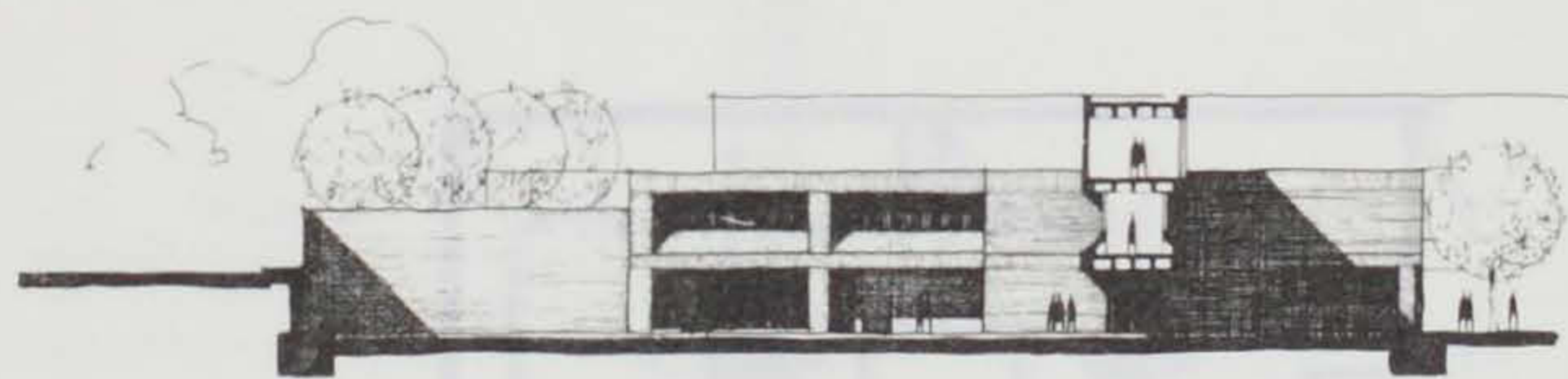


elevations

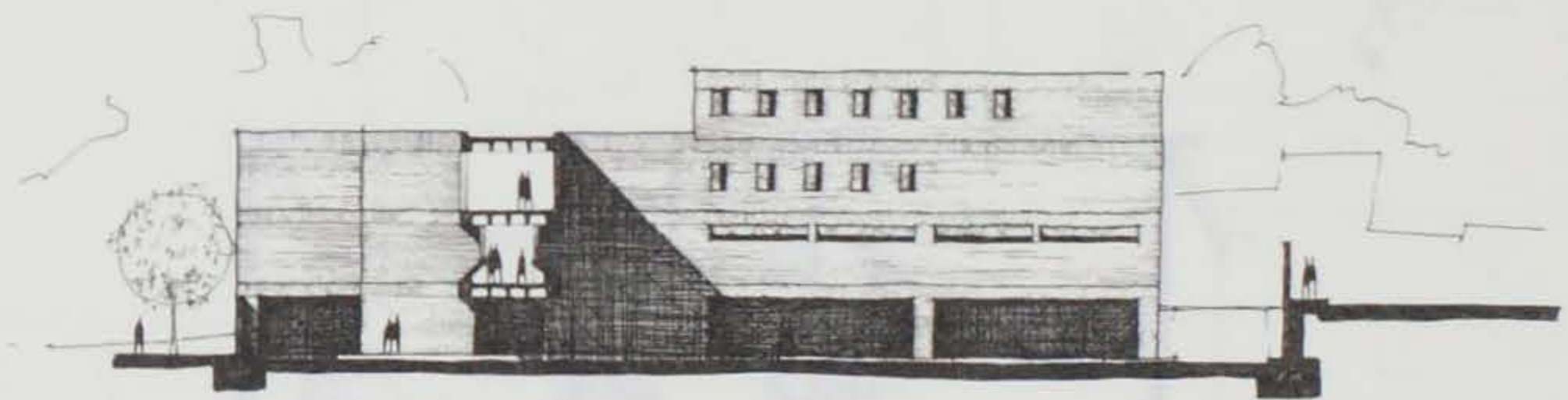
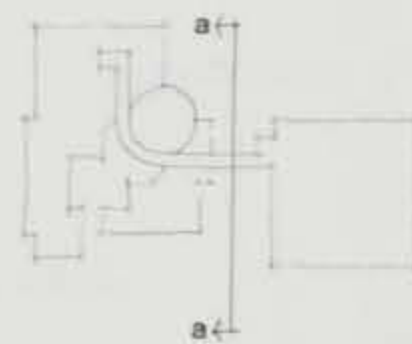




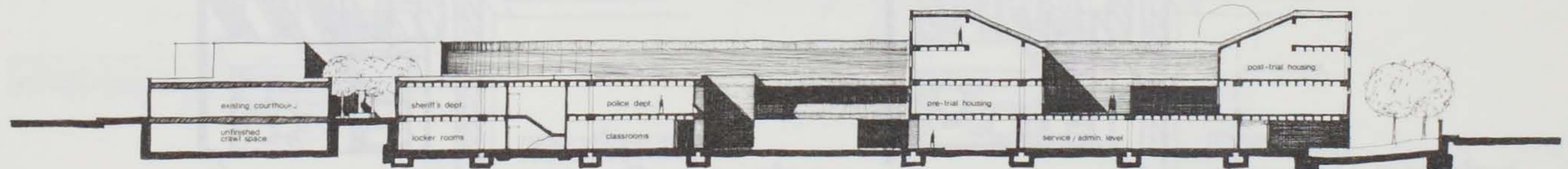
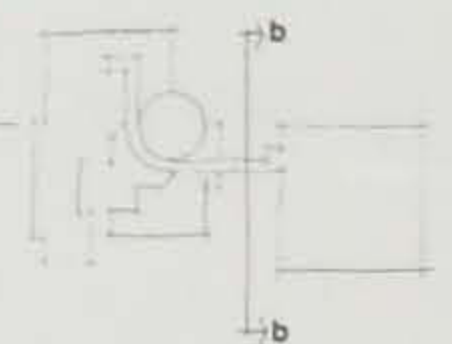
○ west scale 1/16



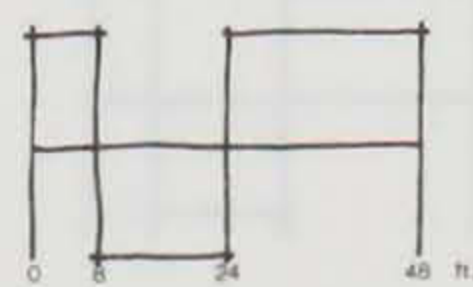
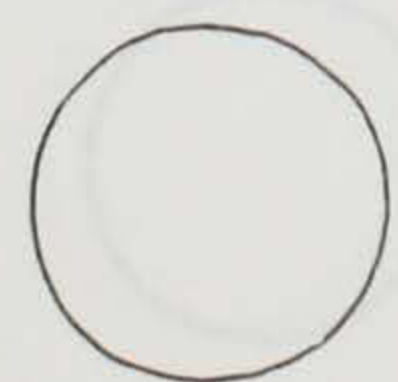
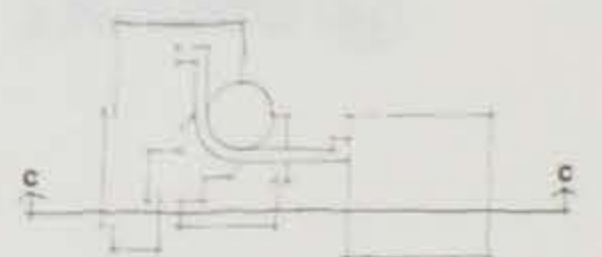
○ section a-a scale 1/16



○ section b-b scale 1/16

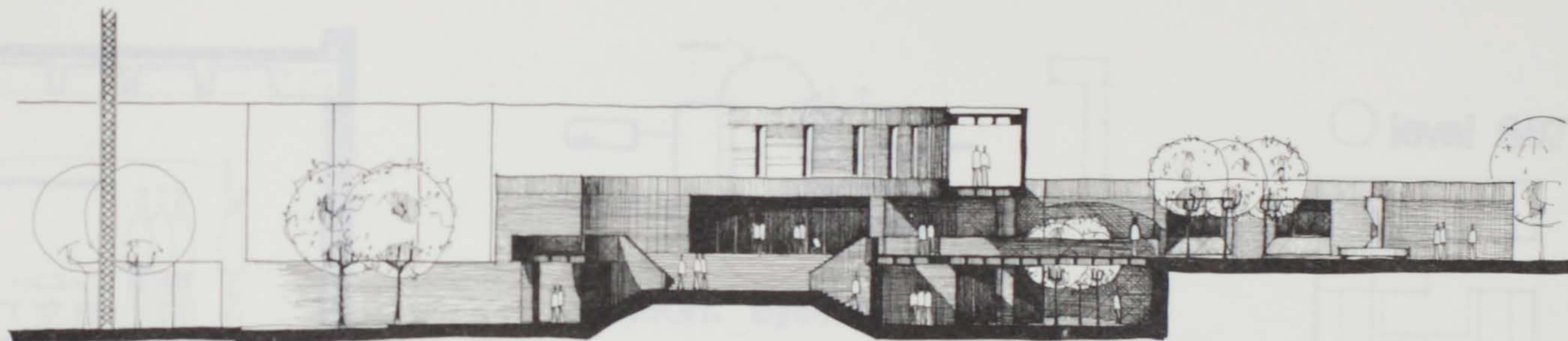


○ section c-c scale 1/16

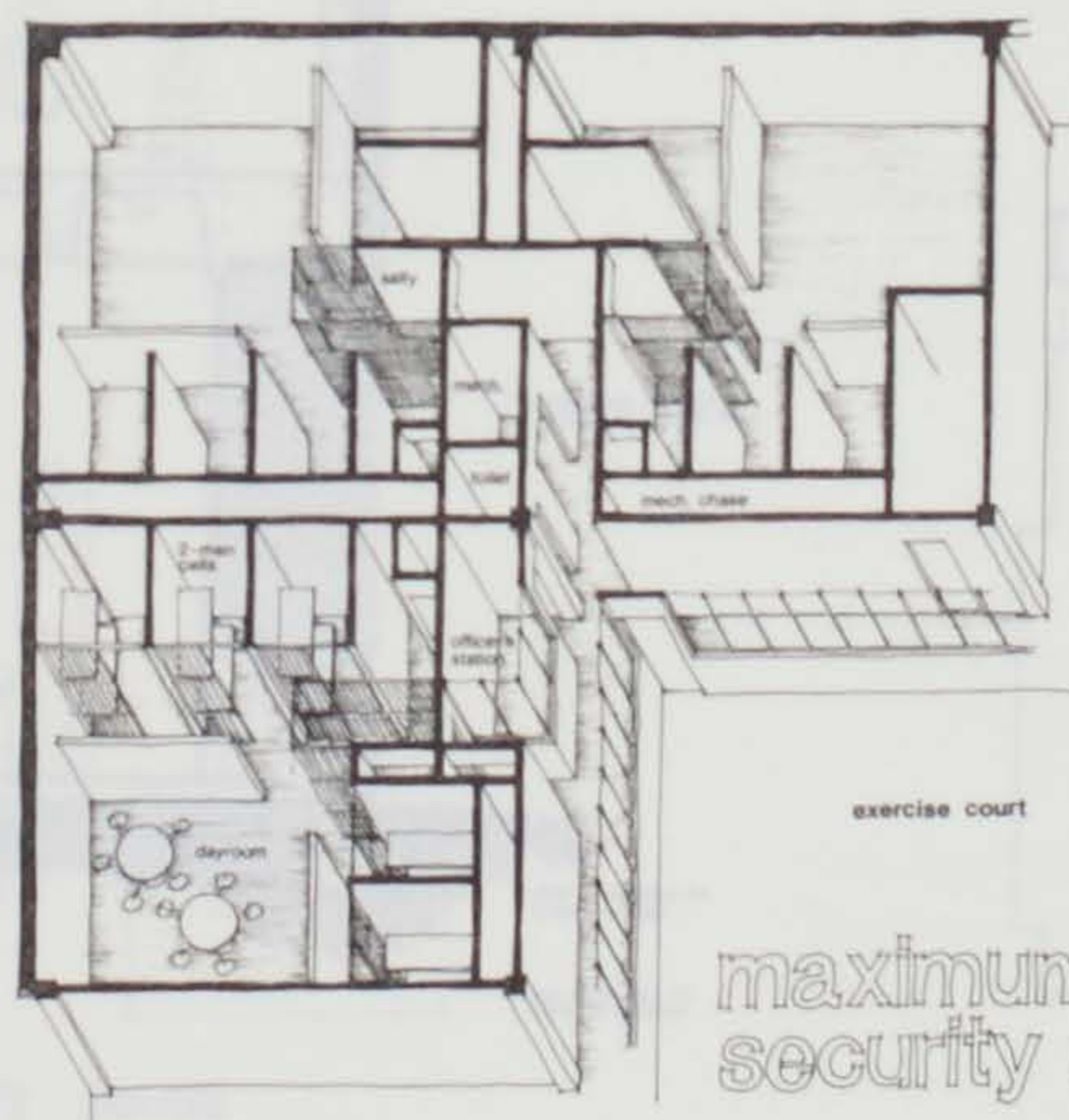
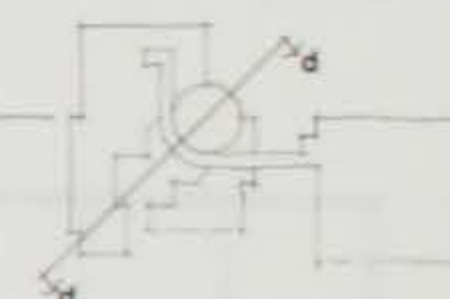


elevation/sections

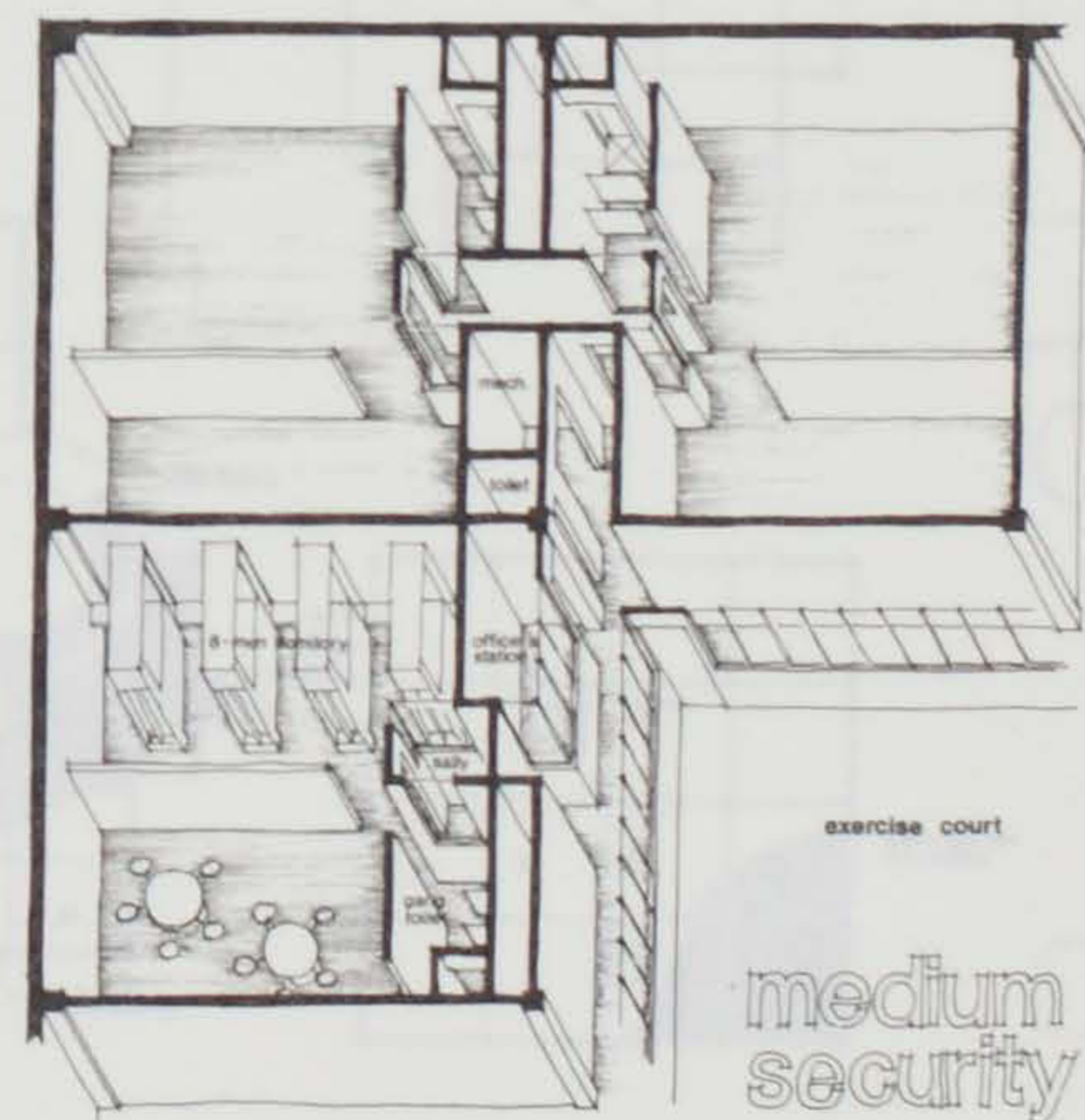




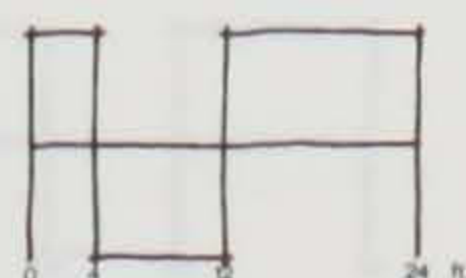
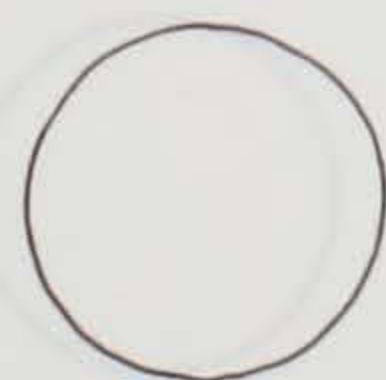
○ section d-d



maximum  
security housing

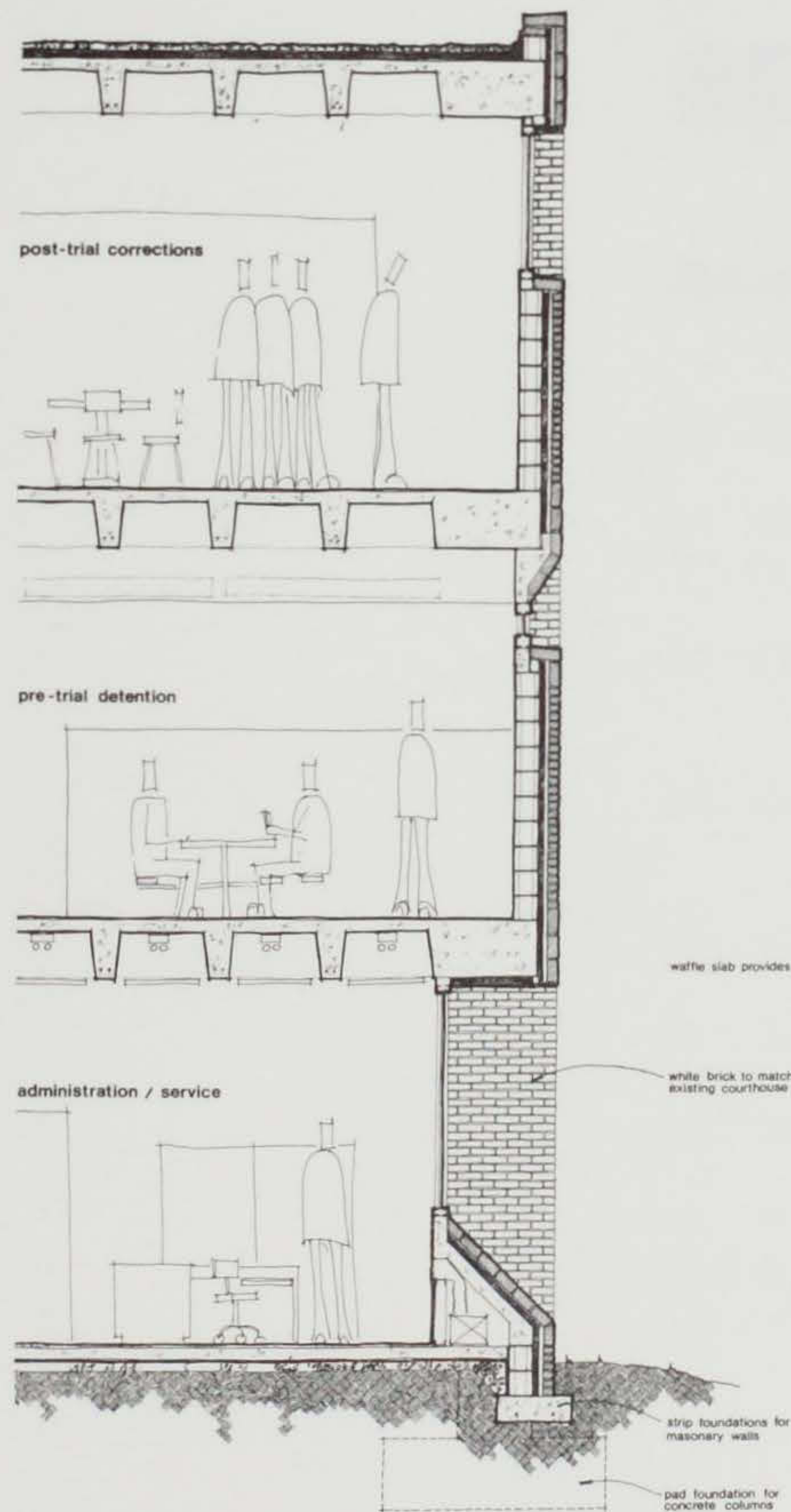


medium  
security housing

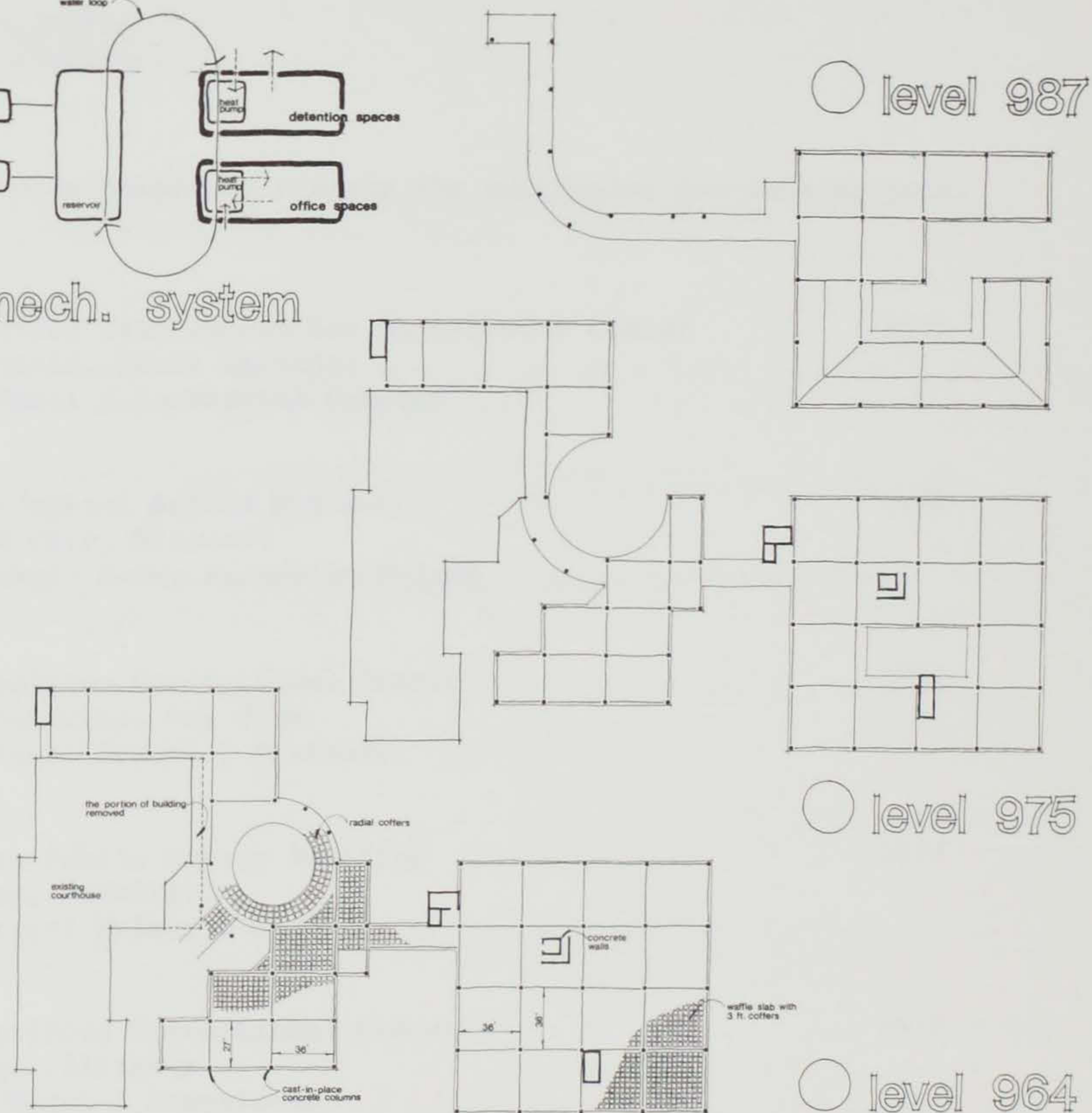
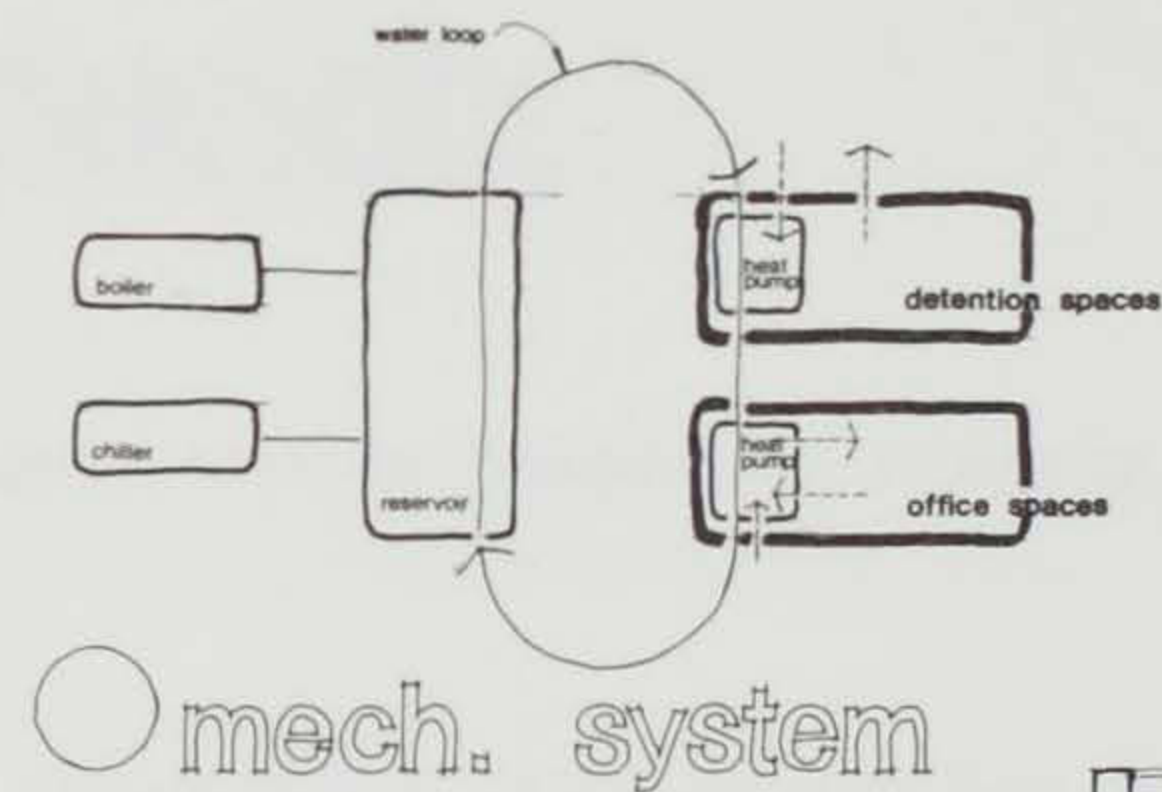
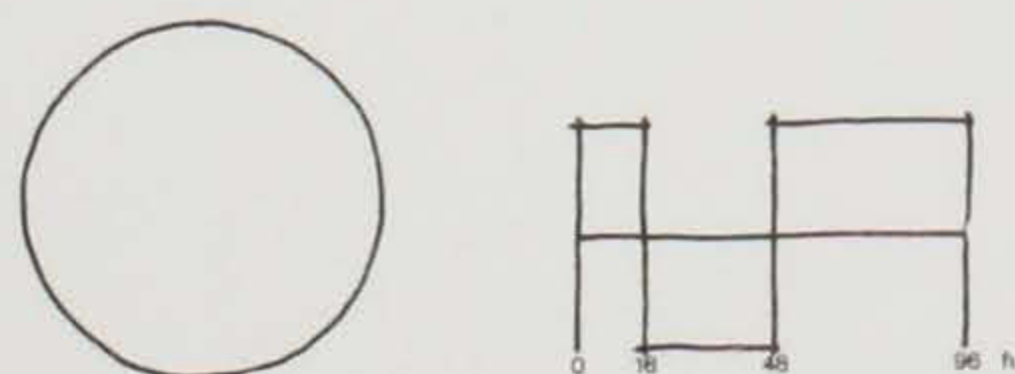


section /obliques





○ section e-e



mech./structure



# appendix

These case studies helped to prepare the programing for this project.

Greenville City-County Law Enforcement Center 1972  
Greenville, South Carolina  
Architect: J.E. Sirrine Company

South Central Police Station 1976  
Kansas City, Missouri  
Architect: Patty Berkebile Nelson

Metropolitan Correctional Center 1972  
New York City, New York  
Architect: Gruzen & Partners

Spokane Public Safety Building 1974  
Spokane, Washington  
Architect: Walker & Megough

Metropolitan Correctional Center 1972  
Chicago, Illinois  
Harry Weese & Associates



# footnotes

- 1) Germann, A.C.. Introduction to Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.  
(Springfeild, New York: Thomas, 1972), p. 201.
  - 2) Germann, p.21.
  - 3) Houghteling, James L.. The Dynamics of Law (New York: Harcourt,  
Brace and World, 1968), p. 14.
  - 4) De Chaira, Joseph. Time-savers Standards, for Building Types ( New  
York: Mc Graw-Hill, 1973), p. 526.
  - 5) Viser, Festus Justin. Crime and Justice (Memphis: Memphis State  
University Press, 1974), p. 10.
  - 6) Viser, p. ix.
  - 7) Ibid., p. 12.
  - 8) Ibid., p. 66.
  - 9) Ibid., p. 68.
  - 10) Ibid.,p.17.
- Viser, Festus Justin. Crime and Justice. Memphis: Memphis State University  
Press, 1974.
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92

1-3  
T-94

1-3  
1-94



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3 1604 001 459 207